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USSR MBFR ENVOY CITES WARSAW PACT INITIATIVES

LD211238 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna July 21 TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation Valerian Mikhaylov spoke here today at the concluding plenary meeting of the 30th round of the current talks here on the mutal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

As journalists were told at a press conference, he has stressed that the new constructive proposals made in Vienna by the Warsaw Treaty countries on February 17 and June 23, 1983 pursued the aim of taking the talks out of the deadlock and achieving a practical solution of the problem of reducing the excessive concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe.

The Soviet representative noted the fundamental importance of these initiatives of socialist countries. Firstly, they rest on the new approach suggested by them and which opens a simple and most expedient way in the obtaining circumstances to the agreed-upon aim -- the establishment of equal collection ceilings of the size of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty at the reduced level of 900,000 men each, including ground forces of 700,000 men for each side irrespective of any whatsoever arguments or differences in the present assessment of their size.

Secondly, these proposals contain a concrete pattern of the practical actions themselves to advance the talks to the attainment of the ultimate result of the reductions, that is:

-- The implementation already in the nearest future as the first step the reduction of the troops of the USSR and the USA in the area of central Europe together with their armaments on the basis of mutual example;

-- The subsequent after this temporary, while the talks go on, freezing of the level of the armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the talks;

-- Conclusion of the talks with the all-embracing "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe," a detailed draft of which was submitted by the socialist countries on June 23 of this year.

The set of proposals of the socialist countries is of a practical, compromise nature. It contains all the necessary preconditions for the attainment of mutually acceptable decisions and accords, including adequate verification measures in line with the real reduction and limitation of armed forces. While preserving all that was useful that was achieved earlier at the talks, these proposals at the same time take into account the position of the West as well.

The NATO countries have not yet given a formal reply to the substance of the proposals of the socialist countries, the Soviet delegate noted. It is a cause of concern, however, that they are trying to come out from the cold, ossified and unconstructive positions.

The Soviet delegation, just as the delegations of other socialist countries, comes out for the completion of the talks within the shortest period of time. All preconditions for this already exist. The Western participants should take a new view of the state of affairs at the Vienna talks and return to the table of negotiations after the recess with such a position that would not block the talks but would be directed at the attainment of positive practical results, the Soviet representative stressed in conclusion.

The next, 31st, round of the Vienna talks will begin late in September this year.

MX APPROVAL TO INTENSIFY NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD212236 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Vladislav Kozyakov Commentary]

[Text] A severe political struggle over the MX missile is underway in Washington and probably throughout the United States. The attitude to the weapon has become a criterion showing the actual approach to the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race and bringing about disarmament. On Wednesday the House of Representatives decided to authorize $2.6 billion in the coming fiscal year to produce the first 27 of the planned 100 nuclear intercontinental weapons. The vote was 220 to 207. This means the majority of congressmen yielded to the administration, which hurries up to get the congressional approval and begin the production of the missile.

It is very indicative that President Reagan resorted to absolutely false and misleading assertions in order to exert pressure on the members of Congress. On the eve of the vote he sent 275 House members a letter saying that the MX is needed to keep the Soviets moving at the negotiating table. If the MX program was defeated or seriously modified, he claimed, such action would surely interrupt the progress we are making towards achieving meaningful arms control. This was an attempt to fool the American congressmen. In fact, there is no progress at the arms control talks and no progress is expected because of the Reagan administration's position aimed at a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. In fact, the deployment of the new MX missile in the United States would inevitably lead to the deployment of an analogous missile system in the USSR and to ever new complexities at the arms control talks.

In other words, the policy of the development of new sophisticated nuclear weapons pursued by the administration has nothing in common with promoting negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. The true purpose of the MX missile is to attain military supremacy. It is an actual invitation to a new round in the nuclear arms race, which would have disastrous consequences for both the American people and the world community. To produce and deploy the MX missile would mean to make a nuclear war closer.

This is not only the Soviet opinion. This point of view is shared by many Americans. For instance, the House democratic leader, Jim Wright of Texas, called Reagan's military buildup the biggest military spending spree in our peacetime history and said the time had come to say enough. God knows, Jim Wright went on, we and the Russians both have enough weapons to kill each other three or four times over. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado stated that the MX missile increases the risk of nuclear war and representative Charles Bennett of Florida warned the supporters of the procurement fund for the MX missile by saying, you are just asking for nuclear war. It is noteworthy that the opponents of the MX in the United States are determined to continue their struggle. Five hundred anti-MX amendments have been introduced in the Senate, and during the final vote on a separate MX appropriation bill in September the opponents say they will try again to defeat the MX.

This reflects the growing understanding among both members of the Congress and the public that a new round of the nuclear arms race initiated by the Reagan administration should be curbed before it is too late. The Soviet people and Government still believe that realism and reason will get the upper hand in the United States. That is why the Soviet Union keeps insisting on its proposal to freeze all nuclear weapons and to substantially reduce them on the basis of equality and equal security.

Speaking in the Moscow Kremlin yesterday, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov pointed out that a breakthrough at the talks will result not from increasing numbers of missiles but from a desire to find mutually acceptable decisions on substantially scaling down the level of the nuclear confrontation by taking into account reality, equality and equal security. It is such a desire that keynotes the Soviet stand at the talks on strategic arms and on nuclear arms in Europe.

COUNT OF BRITISH, FRENCH ARMS URGED AT GENEVA

LD212209 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] American surveying teams have appeared at the sites of the future launching pads for Pershing-II missiles in West Germany, and equipment for the deployment of cruise missiles has begun arriving at the American base at Greenham Common in Britian. So NATO's decision of 1979 to position some 600 new American missiles in Europe is assuming real proportions. The purpose, NATO leaders claim, is to offset the Soviet medium-range missiles. But Viktor Vasiliyev of Radio Moscow takes a different view. This is what he says:

There has been much talk in the West about the Soviet SS-20's being able to reach the territories of America's NATO allies in Europe. But no mention is made of the fact that long before the SS-20's appeared the United States based in Europe medium-range aircraft that can reach all parts of the territory of the Soviet Union's Warsaw Treaty allies. What's more, these aircraft can deliver nuclear weapons to many targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. Time and again the Soviet Union suggested discussing the issue of these weapons but every time it met with a refusal on the part of the United States, so it retaliated by deploying the SS-20's.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has said it would be ready to reduce the number of its medium range missiles, including the SS-20's, if the United States would give up its plan to deploy new missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union would be willing to retain no more missiles than are in the hands of the two NATO countries Britain and France -- that is, 162. Further, since the West wants warheads as well as missiles taken into account, the Soviet Union has suggested agreeing on an equal number of warheads as well. That is, the Soviet Union would have no more warheads on its medium-range missiles in its European region than there are on the British and French missiles. The Soviet Union also wants there to be an equal number of nuclear warheads on the medium range aircraft in the hands of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.

Now what does the United States want? It wants to deploy in Europe as many missiles as the Soviet Union would have there. But what sort of equality would that be? NATO would have a preponderance of missiles because of those in the hands of Britain and France. And the British and French missiles are already equipped with 400 warheads each one of which is far more powerful than the atom bombs the United States dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945. NATO would also retain its present -- nearly double -- preponderance in medium-range aircraft.

It has been said the British and French missiles cannot be considered because they protect national interests. But the Soviet missiles also protect national interests. Both Britain and France are members of a military and political alignment which is counterposed to the Warsaw Treaty countries, that is NATO and their missiles are targeted on the Warsaw Treaty countries.

A pamphlet issued by the United States Defense Department concerning Soviet military might asserts in so many words that the collective security of NATO resets on the supporting arsenals of America's allies. It is also no secret that Britain has a say in determining targets in NATO and that French missile-bearing submarines do patrol duties in areas agreed at NATO headquarters. And last but not least, when the seven leading capitalist nations met in Williamsburg in the United States a short while ago, their leaders declared that the security of their countries was indivisible.

The Soviet Union considers the nuclear weapons of the NATO countries as a whole. This is justified both politically and militarily. The latest round of talks in Geneva made it clear that several months more had been lost. Still, we must not see the talks as hopeless. The Soviet Union believes agreement can be reached, but for this both sides must act on the principle of equality and like security. In that event, the Soviet Union would retain fewer missiles and warheads on them than it had in 1976, before a single SS-20 had been put in place, and there would be no need for any new American missiles.

Israelyan on U.S. Posture

AU211244 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 20 Jul 83 p 4

["Executive APN Interview for the NATIONAL-ZEITUNG with the Head of the Soviet Delegation: "Viktor Israelyan: United States Wants To Turn Geneva Committee Into a 'Refigerator' for Disarmament Problems" -- passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] After the first few days of the summer round of sessions of the Geneva disarmament committee APN conducted an exclusive interview for NATIONAL-ZEITUNG with Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation:

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CONSTITUTES THE ONLY MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATING ORGAN FOR DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS. WHEREAS DISCUSSIONS ARE BEING CONDUCTED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEING WORKED OUT BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE THE UNITED NATIONS, AGREEMENTS, ARE BEING WORKED OUT AT THE GENEVA COMMITTEE. WHAT CAN YOU SAY ABOUT ITS ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF THE U.S. DELEGATION?

The United States is making every possible effort to transform the committee from a real instrument for averting the nuclear threat into a "refrigerator" for disarmament problems. The Americans are offering resistance to literally every problem which is being brought up by our delegation and the delegations of the other socialist countries and not only be these.

It is beyond question that preventing a nuclear war is the most topical issue of our time. It has become the most buring, agitating problem on our planet which directly affects millions of people. One should think that as a result of this it should be central to the attention of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The United States and its allies, however, opposed incorporating the prevention of a nuclear war into the committee's agenda. The procedural rules for the committee's work were exploited for this purpose, rules under which a consensus is required for decisions. However, if only even one single member objects to the positions of the other members the motion is turned down.

The Americans rejected including the most urgent problem in the agenda under the pretext that this is not a topical problem. In their opinion the situation has not become mature enough for discussing measures to prevent a nuclear war.

AT THE 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE SOVIET UNION SUBMITTED THE RESOLUTION "ON THE IMMEDIATE DISCONTINUATION AND BANNING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST." IT SUBMITTED "BASIC PROVISIONS OF A TREATY ON THE COMPLETE AND GENERAL BANNING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST." THE USSR PROPOSED A SERIES OF MEASURES AS A FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD TO THIS AGREEMENT. WHAT HAPPENED TO ALL THIS AT THE COMMITTEE?

First and foremost it must be recalled that our partners in this issue, the United States and Great Britain, have negotiated with us since 1973 with the objective of achieving a comprehensive ban of all nuclear weapons tests, including underground tests. The parties were close to an agreement in 1980, but the Unites States unexpectedly interrupted these tripartite negotiations.

The American side presents the absurd and cynical reason for this turnabout in the approach that, after all, this (the banning of nuclear arms tests) is a long-range objective. The justified question emerges as to how long must one wait for a solution of this problem to mature -- 10, 20, or 100 years?

But the Americans gave no reply to that.

The problems is crystal clear even without an explanation, however. Washington wants to continue perfecting its nuclear weapons. It suffices to recall the modernization of the strategic triad to realize why the U.S. delegation is not interested in solving this problem. It is clear to many today that the United States does not need agreements on limiting nuclear armaments, including one about banning nuclear arms tests and that it is not willing to conclude such agreements.

The United States has adopted an analogous attitude toward the problem of preventing an arms race in space. As you may remember, the UN General Assembly has adopted a whole series of positive recommendations on this issue for which representatives of western states, except those of the United States, have also voted. In the Geneva committee the U.S. delegation has pigeonholed the problem of banning a militarization of space for many years in the filing cabinet, the "refrigerator," taking advantage of the consensus principle.

WHAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION IN THE COMMITTEE TO THE PROBLEMS YOU MENTIONED? WHAT CAN YOU SAY ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE?

It is possible to briefly describe the Soviet attitude to the problems dealt with in our discussion: We do not only advocate that these problems be included in the agenda. We have made, in addition, specific proposals for the complete and general ban of nuclear arms tests and for prohibiting the stationing of any type of weapons in space. They are on the negotiating table. The Soviet Union has not only the determination and political will to conduct these negotiations, but possesses a concrete basis for such talks in the form of realistic proposals. It must be said that this resolve and readiness also exist in many countries the representatives of which are members of the committee.

The Geneva committee is a multilateral organ in which 40 states are negotiating. The outcome of its work during the summer session also depends on their political will and determination. The Soviet Union is resolved and has the political will; we are ready to conclude agreements on the problems which are agitating mankind. Our proposals for the most burning problems on the solution of which depends the destiny of the world are on the negotiating table.

ECOSOC SESSION DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMY

LD212130 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: The world economic situation and international economic relations, the state of affairs in the sphere of natural resources and energetics -- these are the main topics of the general discussion of the session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which is under way here. Its participants spoke with concern about such crisis phenomena as recession of production, unemployment, inflation, the growth of deficit of the balance of payments; monetary-financial disorders. The British representative said the current economic crisis in the West was unprecedented since the 1930's while the delegate of France stated that struggle against unemployment is "the task number one" of his country's government. Representatives of Canada, Italy, Holland voiced serious concern in their speeches.

As to the U.S. delegate, he decided to set "a different tone" to the ECOSOC session by dashing assertions that American economy, being allegedly steadily on the mend, will draw other Western countries from the quagmire of the crisis. But such optimism found no response amid delegations of Western states which in that or other form denounce Washington for the policy of protectionism, for high banking rates and the overstated dollar value rate.

In the course of the general discussion much attention was paid to the heavy economic plight of developing countries which experience the influence of the crisis on the West and suffer from inequitable trade, economic, and financial relations with the United States, Britain, FRG, France, Japan and other developed capitalist countries.

The delegates of the Philippines, Cuba, Venezuela, and a number of other countries expressed disappointment with the fact that at the recent Belgrade UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) the stand of leading Western countries stood in the way of attainment of changes towards establishing a new world economic order (above all in the sphere of trade) which are sought by Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

The discussion has shown that developing countries become increasingly discontent with the lack of results in negotiations between them and Western countries because of the egoistic stand of the United States and other imperialist states. The West also blocks up the idea of the developing countries, which found support of the socialist states, on holding global negotiations on the basic international economic problems. In the lobby of the Palace of Nations it is not ruled out that another proposal of African, Asian, and Latin American countries -- on adoption of the programme of urgent steps on some most acute questions -- will also encounter the Western tough "no".

RESULTS OF ANZUS MEETING 'CONCEAL HARDLINE'

ID202331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the "International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions" program presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

[Text] All the large Western agencies transmitted detailed reports on the ANZUS council session which has ended in Washington. ANZUS is the abbreviation for a military pact which was cabbled together about 32 years ago by the United States. At that time the United States only managed to draw Australia and New Zealand into ANZUS. The U.S. bosses of the bloc do not tire of going on about the interests of peace and security, which they say ANZUS is serving. The present session in Washington is no exception.

In their final communique the participants were not sparing in their general phrases about the need to strengthen international cooperation and to look after peace in the Pacific Region.

But all this demagogic rhetoric is accomplished by threadbare allegations about an increased Soviet military threat in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Washington strategists launch this kind of smokescreen whenever they are forcing their junior partners in the bloc to adopt military measures which the Pentagon needs. This also happened at the present session -- the United States put fresh pressure on Australia and New Zealand, drawing these countries even further into its adventuristic policy. Washington literally twisted the arms of the Australian and New Zealand representatives in attempt to get them to confirm their countries' previous undertakings to expand military cooperation in Southeast Asia and the southwestern Pacific. Canberra's representative, who probably realized what lay behind this "geography," if you'll excuse the expression, permitted himself to protest timidly at the session against Washington intentions. He proposed that the framework for ANZUS bloc operations be clearly defined. However, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz cynically declared that in this case "imprecision and vagueness in defining the pact's operations sphere are useful." The Australian representative had to declare that the strategic objectives of his country did not coincide with those pursued by the United States.

Such assertions do not change the essence of the relationships within this military-political alliance in which the United States plays the dominating role. Judging by the final communique, Washington managed to drag through the wording it needed on the use of Australian and New Zealand territory by the U.S. Armed Forces. Its meaning boils down to the following: The United States is not obliged to inform these countries when U.S. warships and warplanes carrying nuclear weapons are going to visit them.

In other words, the meeting of the ANZUS council in Washington graphically showed yet again that all the rhetoric of U.S. politicians about love of peace conceals a hardline on the intensification of U.S. military preparations in the basins of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

MADRID CSCE MEETING SETS FINAL STAGE DATE

LD212142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 21 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The mass media abroad are devoting quite a lot of attention to the conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of countries participating in the CSCE. Such meetings are provided for in the conference's Final Act signed in the summer of 1975 in Helsinki, and their task is to continue the process of detente and cooperation as defined by the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. A first such meeting was held in 1977-78 in Belgrade and in November of 1980 the second meeting began in Madrid. It has been going on just short of 3 years. It is well-known that the fault for such a prolonged discussion at the meeting was that of the position of the U.S. and other Western delegations.

Now, however, the Madrid meeting is close to completion. A draft final document has been agreed upon. Agreement was reached in Madrid today that the final stage of the meeting, in which 35 foreign ministers of the countries participating in the European conference are expected to take part, will be held on 7-9 September.

REAGAN NEUTRON WEAPON DEPLOYMENT 'TRICKS' HIT

PM211518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Neutron Tricks"]

[Text] The Republican-controlled Senate has voted to reject the proviso adopted earlier by U.S. Congress concerning the expenditure of the $450 million allocated for the production of 155-mm neutron shells. This provided for the possibility of spending the appropriations in fiscal 1984 on condition that one of the NATO countries in West Europe officially declares its readiness to deploy these weapons on its territory.

The legislators' proviso and the offensive that the "hawks" mounted against it are not accidental. From the outset the West Europeans have opposed the Pentagon's plans to bring these monstrous weapons to the Old World. In 1978 then-U.S. President J. Carter was forced publicly to renounce plans of this sort, although he did give the go-ahead for the production of neutron weapon components.

On 6 August 1981 the present incumbent of the White House demonstrated a whole series of tricks aimed at ultimately deploying neutron weapons in West Europe. Outraging the memory of the victims of the American bombing of Hiroshima, Reagan adopted a decision to assemble and deploy neutron warheads for Lance missiles and shells for 203.2-mm howitzers. He declared that the new weapons would be kept on American territory, and therefore, he said, this was "an internal U.S. matter." However, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "The announcement that these weapons will be stored only in the United States is a kind of diplomatic trick. According to Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, as soon as these weapons are included in the arsenal, they can be moved quickly to the battlefield," that is, to West Europe.

The present trick is connected with nuclear shells for 155-mm American howitzers, which have already been in West Europe for two decades. On the pretext of "modernizing" them the Pentagon is trying to slip qualitatively new, neutron weapons into West Europe. Here, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, in order to overcome West European resistance to neutron weapons, the Army "wants to manufacture a new shell consisting of two parts. A conventional nuclear shell will be sent to Europe. In addition, a supplement to it will be manufactured from radioactive tritium; when mounted in the shall, it will be transformed into a neutron shell. However... these tritium components will remain in the United States." For the time being, of course.

The U.S. Administration's latest neutron trick is one more step toward further turning West Europe into an area set aside for a nuclear war.

GROMYKO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD211710 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Arthur Adair Hartman at the latter's request.

Questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed.

FRONTIER INCIDENT INVOLVING 'GREEN PEACE' NOTED

LD211647 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- In the past few days some Western press publications have been spreading reports on an "incident" with a foreign ship in the area of the Chukchi Island. All sorts of fabrications are used to create an unsound sensation.

What has actually taken place?

The foreign ship "Rainbow Warrier" which, as was then established, left the American port of Nome and violated the USSR's state sea frontier in the area of the Chukchi Peninsula. Six persons landed in a boat from the ship which was in Soviet territorial waters.

When a Soviet frontier guard vessel was approaching the ship, it started hurriedly going away into the high seas and did not heed the demand to stop, and, moreover, made dangerous manoeuvres, deliberately creating a shipwreck situation. A boat with one more man aboard, which was earlier lowered from the ship, capsized as a result of such irresponsible actions. The ship left the Soviet territorial waters, leaving the man in distress at the mercy of fate. The possible tragic consequences were averted by Soviet frontier guards which raised a helicopter into the air and saved the drowning man.

The persons who landed ashore submitted documents showing that five of them are citizens of the United States and one -- a citizen of Canada. The man who was saved by Soviet frontier guards said he was an American citizen.

All these men say they belong to some independent "Green Peace" organization which deliberately violated the Soviet state frontier, thereby creating a dangerous incident.

The relevant representations were made to the embassies of the United States and Canada in Moscow in connection with the above mentioned incident. Meanwhile, as a manifestation of good will, the readiness was expressed to hand over the persons, who landed on the Soviet territory, to the American and Canadian authorities.

PEACE MOVEMENT SEEN TO COUNTER U.S. 'HEGEMONY'

PM211557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unswerving Desire for Peace"]

[Text] Sow the wind and you will reap the whirlwind.... On the banks of the Potomac they are complaining that the mighty wave of "p ace marches" sweeping round the world has been engendered by instigators from Moscow. That is a lie, and a clumsy one, as well! It is none other than Washington officialdom that has sown the threat of nuclear catastrophe and is now reaping the whirlwind of the anger and indignation of hundreds of millions of people.

Indeed, never before has the wave of the antiwar movement raged with such force, and that is quite understandable since never before have the nuclear madmen encroached so openly upon peace. People of goodwill on all continents, from the Philippines to Canada and from Sweden to Argentina, are deeply worried by the militarist schemes of NATO's politicians and generals and are persistently demanding that the arms race be curbed. A significant landmark in the antiwar movement's history was the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" which was held in Prague on the initiative of major international organizations.

Peace! There is nothing more valuable in mankind's life. Everyone needs peace, every family and working man in every state, be it socialist or of the other social system, industrially developed or developing. That is why people everywhere have risen to the resolute and uncompromising struggle for their life and for peace. With their entire being they oppose the stockpiling of all means of destroying people and the assets created by their labor.

Swords and plowshares... At school we learned about the role of iron in shaping our civilization which passed through the long and dark Stone Age until man learned how to make the first tools from iron. In our age, too, iron is a symbol of economic progress and of the high level of a state's development. It is still the cherished dream of the peoples in many developed countries to create their own heavy industry. The opening of the first, albeit modest, blast furnace in any former colony is marked as a great and joyous holiday.

But even before the Roman legionaries and medieval crusaders, iron was used as an instrument of war. Halberds in the hands of Spanish conquistadores and cruise missiles that the Pentagon stubbornly wants to cram into the West European countries have, in essence, just one purpose -- to kill and kill again. There are many examples in history where military superiority made it possible to carry out a policy of blackmail and predatory wars of pillage.

Three-fourths of the world's population now live in former colonies and semicolonies. Despite tremendous efforts, the developing countries still cannot break out of the vicious circle of economic backwardness. Their debt to Western bankers has risen to $700 billion, whereas in 1960 it was just $18 billion. That is just one of the many indicators of the bondage to which the West has doomed the young Asian, African, and Latin American states. While pursuing a "divide and rule" policy, the neocolonialists are inciting and kindling conflicts between the developing states, compelling them to spend their meager resources on arms purchases.

And at the same time, hundreds of millions of people in those countries are suffering from hunger, disease and poverty. Our country has proposed a reduction of part of the developed countries' military budgets and the use of the resources thus freed to help the developing countries. Just one Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier worth over $2.5 billion could feed hundreds of thousands of starving people. But Washington stubbornly torpedoes that proposal, like all other Soviet peace initiatives. The Pentagon is ordering more and more new aircraft carriers and bombers from the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex in its dream of world supremacy.

Washington's impudent claims to world hegemony and military superiority are generating a decisive rebuff from the peoples. Peace champions everywhere are demanding the removal of the dense network of U.S. military bases which stretch from the Caribbean via the Atlantic, the Near East and Africa to the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The peace fighters' banners also display a call to eliminate the Pentagon's recently created "Central Command" which covers a vast region affecting nearly 20 African and Asian countries.

U.S. military strongholds are a bridgehead for aggression and undeclared war. Suffice it to recall just who is helping the Israeli aggressors, the Somozist remnants, the Salvadoran goons, the Afghan dushmans and the Pol Potite cutthroats and from what quarter that help is being given.

As the joint statement of the socialist countries' leaders stresses, existing seats of military tension and crisis situations are being complicated and new ones are being created in various parts of the world through the endeavors of imperialism's aggressive forces.

True progress is only possible under conditions of peace. Nuclear madness puts mankind's very existence in doubt. A firm barrier must be erected against the unrestrained arms and nuclear death. Such is the will of all peoples, including the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Delhi appeal adopted at the recent conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government contains a demand that the slide toward nuclear conflict be halted rapidly. On behalf of 1.5 billion people living in the nonaligned countries, the conference participants called on the nuclear powers to agree on an international convention which would prohibit the use of nuclear weapons and would end nuclear weapons testing, production and deployment.

The peace-loving voice of Asia, Africa and Latin America in merging into the mighty stream of the forces of peace and progress. It may be stressed with satisfaction that the interests of the developing states and the socialist community countries coincide on such crucial present-day questions as the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and the arms race and for the destruction of all forms of colonialism and exploitation and for a just new economic order. "We respect the Nonaligned Movement whose peace-loving policy is making a useful contribution to international life," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR." We firmly and unfailingly support those who even now are forced to struggle for freedom, independence and the very existence of their peoples and who are forced to repulse the aggressor's intrigues or are subjected to the threat of aggression. And that position of ours is inseparable from that struggle that the Soviet Union is consistently and tirelessly waging for lasting peace on earth."

Washington's "brass hats" are zoning our planet into "trouble spots" and "theaters of military operations." Let them harbor no illusions. People of goodwill everywhere want to see our world peaceful and prosperous. In addition to the Europeans who are striving for "nuclear-free zones" in Europe, the Africans are demanding that their continent be declared free of nuclear weapons, and Asia's inhabitants are struggling for the Indian Ocean to be proclaimed a "peace zone." Thus the militarists' ominous plans are being countered everywhere by the peoples' steadfast desire for peace.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOKS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM201047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[M. Antyasov review under the rubric "Among Books": "Chief Topic of Modern Times"]

[Text] The pace of the development of international events in this last quarter-century bears the stamp of the times. We sense their swiftness, which is a match for the processes of the scientific and technical revolution.

The planet's political complexion is changing before our eyes -- being transformed by the great movement of the peoples traveling the path of national and social liberation. It seems that the very parameters of the globe have shrunk -- what happens in the world bursts in upon the life of all people, tying present-day problems in a tight knot. And at the same time this is an age when mankind is living in the shadow of the mushroom cloud of a nuclear explosion -- the cloud which rose for the first time over Hiroshima and has still not vanished from the world's horizon.

It is a hard but important task to give a memorable description of the complexion of the modern world and show its chief driving forces. The books under review are devoted to the problems of international relations in our time as they have developed. The books are "Echoes of Rapid Changes" ["Otzvuki Stremitelnykh Peremen"] by V. Kobysh, published by Moscow's Political Literature Publishing House in 1982, and "Strength and Impotence: Washington's Foreign Policy ["Sila i Bessiliye: Vneshnyaya Politika Vashingtona"] by Yu. M. Melnikov, published by the same publishing house in 1983. They differ from each other in style and character. The first is a chronicle of the past 5 years in international life. The author does not seek to "touch up" his sketches of what happened in the light of later events. He prompts the reader to relive events and experience them again as they were perceived at the time. The book includes the author's conversations with eminent Soviet and American public figures -- which makes it possible to show those events from different viewpoints. Without simplifying history or smoothing complexities, the author depicts the development of the chief conflict of our time -- the confrontation between the forces of peace and progress, in whose front ranks are the socialist countries, and imperialist -- above all, American -- reaction. Despite the difficult nature of this confrontation, the very picture of the modern work reflected in the book shows that the future is on the side of the forces of peace and progress.

Yu. Melnikov's book is written in a different key. It analyzes U.S. foreign policy in the period since World War II and American foreign policy doctrines starting with Truman's concept of "deterrence" and ending with Reagan's plans for "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war. The book reveals the effect of the military-industrial complex on U.S. foreign policy and points to the reasons for the aggressiveness of Washington's policy in the international arena.

At the same time, the author also shows the facts which make Washington's hopes of achieving "world supremacy" unrealizable, particularly now, under the conditions of the military parity which has taken shape between the USSR and the United States and between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In the overwhelming majority of cases in the past the "strong-arm policy" led the United States into impasse situations and proved incapable of achieving the established aims. The result more frequently was a serious undermining of the international positions and the economy of the United States and a deepening of the internal contradictions of American imperialism.

The aggressive policy of the White House is meeting with growing resistance even in the United States itself. The movement that is developing there for a nuclear arms freeze can serve, in particular, as an example of this. The firm and consistently peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is a resolute counter to the American "strong-arm policy."

Both these books, for all their differences, are devoted to the chief topic of modern international relations -- the problem of war and peace. Precisely this problem is today at the center of the acute ideological struggle in the world arena. The number of works that reveal the main directions of modern politics and polemicize in a well-reasoned manner with our ideological opponents is growing. And the books under review, which are of interest both to specialists in international affairs and to a wide range of readers, will take their place among them.

'SUBVERSIVE' U.S. 'CIA RADIO STATIONS' SLAMMED

Extra RL-RFE Funding Hit

PM192233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column:" "The Slander Process"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved the Reagan administration's request for an extra $21 million in fiscal 1983 for the subversive CIA radio stations Liberty (RL) and Free Europe (RFE). Thus the legal budget of RL-RFE (the CIA expenditure on maintaining this sabotage and espionage propaganda system is not published) will be over $110 million.

Why should the CIA radio stations get a very substantial extra portion of the budget pie at the very moment when new U.S. laws are being adopted almost daily to cut federal social aid programs for the deprived and the poor? Washington makes no secret of the fact that this was necessary to finance subversive actions against the USSR and the other socialist states and also against countries with a socialist orientation -- actions carried out and planned in accordance with "Project Democracy." As is known, this project was elaborated in line with the "crusade" against communism announced by President Reagan. And no matter how hard State Department spokesmen try to deny the charge that the CIA would be playing virtually the leading role in this campaign, the very fact that RL and RFE are being used in it and the allocation of extra millions of dollars for the propaganda of slander invented by the CIA via these subversive radio stations make a mockery of the State Department "denials."

RL and RFE are filling the air with cheap, anti-Soviet, anti-communist propaganda in the languages of the European socialist countries and the USSR peoples. As RL-RFE Director Buckley reported, RFE intends to "open new news bureaus." It is planned, in particular, to increase the number of broadcasts on Afghanistan and on events in the Near East and the Pacific region. Earlier U.S. reports indicate that the Board of International Broadcasting (BIB), which is formally in charge of RL-RFE and the recently created subversive Radio Free Cuba, plans to arrange for special broadcasts to be beamed to Afghanistan and also to the socialist countries of Indochina. This is also being done in line with "Project Democracy." Recent BIB personnel changes, in particular the enlistment of Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, the biggest U.S. labor confederation, and other reactionaries known to have links with the CIA, confirm that Washington is raising anti-Soviet propaganda to a qualitatively new level and is preparing for more aggressive "psychological warfare."

By starting the process of brazen slander, anticommunism's mercenaries are seriously complicating the international situation and doing their best to hinder the establishment of mutual understanding among peoples.

Radio 'Brigandage' Scored

PM180948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Grachev Article: "Brigandage on the Air"]

[Text] Every war has its weapons. This applies also to such an unusual war as the "psychological" war which the ruling circles of the major Western powers are nowadays actively waging against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

During the millennia of its history mankind has invented and tested on itself various kinds of weapons, from the stick and the sling to the atom bomb, which is capable of killing one and the same person many times over -- first with the explosion, then with heat, and finally with penetrating radiaton. Fortunately, weapons of this sort are not used in psychological wars; however, they too have their own means of mass destruction and their own poisoning, infecting, and "penetrating" substances.

People in the West, and in Washington above all, regard radio propaganda beamed at the socialist countries precisely as such a weapon.

In the last few years alone the intensiveness and the scale of this radio emission issuing from Western countries have increased many times over. At present the appropriations allocated in the United States for the activities of Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe have already topped half a billion dollars.

To the existing 103 VOA radio transmitters are being added new "branches" in Asia, Africa, and "the Pacific region."

Nor do the formally "independent" -- that is, knowing no restraint at all -- CIA radio centers of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe lag behind Washington's official radio mouthpiece. Some $44 million has been allocated for their "modernization." Set up in the ice age of the fifties, these radio stations were originally financed by the CIA directly. Then, starting in 1971, having gained "independence" from the CIA, they passed under the patronage of the U.S. Congress.

However, the CIA continues to control and direct the activities of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe through the Board for International Broadcasting, which was set up in 1973, and the U.S. President's report to Congress on questions of international broadcasting in March 1977 stated that both radio stations are "an inalienable part of the U.S. Administration."

That same report emphasizes the need for all possible coordination of VOA, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe programs with the NATO countries' analogous organizations.

Reasons for the Explosion

How is the unprecedented scale of this explosion of Western "radioactivity" in recent years to be accounted for? The point is that subversive radio propaganda, which knows no borders or customs inspections and is not governed by the norms of international law, strikes the ruling circles of imperialist powers as an almost ideal form of the willful -- akin to smuggling -- penetration of foreign territory and, accordingly, of interference in other peoples' internal affairs.

The provocative proclamation which President Reagan issued in 1982 on the latest so-called "captive peoples week" formulates as follows the program for using radio propaganda, which the President calls "a vitally important element of our strategy in defense of freedom" with a view to "undermining totalitarian regimes from within." "We intend to go ahead with implementing the program to modernize our chief means of international communication, the international broadcasting system..., "R. Reagan declared. "This modernization plan will enable millions of people living under conditions of communist government to hear the truth about the struggle for our world which is taking place in the world today between the forces of totalitarianism and the forces of freedom."

Let us leave the theatrical rhetoric on the conscience of the President and his speechwriters. Let us listen...to the very radio which they advertise so magniloquently, and then perhaps it will become clearer to us what "truth" and whose "freedom" they have in mind.

We will discover for ourselves a mass of the most improbable and, indeed, hitherto totally unknown things. We will learn from a recent VOA broadcast that "combat formations from the GDR, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, and South Yemen, as well as PLO detachments, are participating in the fighting in Afghanistan." America's ABC-TV will inform you that "1,000 combat helicopters are being transferred by sea" from Vietnam to Nicaragua, while the U.S. President himself will have recourse to television assistance to show on the screen a "Soviet military airfield" in Grenada, which on closer inspection will prove to be a civilian installation built by British contractors.

We will learn from a broadcast on West Germany's Deutschlandfunk radio station that even before the imposition of martial law in Poland 100,000 sets of Polish military uniforms, "in which Soviet soldiers were seen," were sent to the Soviet Union, while from Radio Free Europe broadcasts we will be able to learn the slogans under which it is recommended to hold the May Day demonstration in Poland.

What the "Voices" Keep Quiet About

The list of these "news items," which are as utterly fantastic as they are sensational, could be continued indefinitely. He who has ears and also a head will himself decide whether or not to listen. However hard he tries, he will not succeed in catching some things, it is true: neither the denials of the ravings that Western radio pours out over the air every day and every hour, nor objective information about what, for all that, is happening in Afghanistan and Poland, Grenada and Nicaragua, as well as in many other countries whose politics do not suit Washington and other Western politicians.

Having learned, for example, from VOA that the Soviet Union has a mythical "plan to invade Iran," he will hardly hear a mention of the actual invasions of that country which the United States carried out, starting with the coup d'etat which it organized in 1953 and ending with the air raid which came to an inglorious end in the Tabas Desert.

In a broadcast devoted to the Madrid meeting Deutsche Welle will not fail to report that "in the event of an East-West conflict the USSR will not stop at either the Austrian, the Swiss, or the Swedish border," and, of course, it will not remind its listeners of who actually trampled Austrian independence in 1938 and who liberated that country from the yoke of Nazi Germany in 1945.

Thanks to a television broadcast organized with the help of American satellites, we will learn that it is the U.S. President's wish to "Let Poland be Poland." Moreover, they will explain to us "what sort" of Poland that country must be -- with what trade unions, leaders, and news media. In its broadcast of 9 June this year VOA explains to those who do not know it that "the Poles have no need to rely on their own news media. If they want to listen to the news, they will listen to VOA, Radio Free Europe, and other international broadcasting organizations...."

However, having learned all this, we will not hear from the U.S. President, in particular, whether he wants Lebanon, for example, which is occupied by Isreal with Washington's approval, to be Lebanon; or El Salvador, Chile, South Korea, and many other countries to cease being hostages of American strategy and at last become truly independent countries.

We will also be able to learn little about the United States itself from VOA broadcasts. Disappointment awaits those who are interested in why women in the United States still do not have equal rights with men, in the slogans under which Washington is preparing to storm the impressive march of the underprivileged in August of this year, and in how the White House is reacting to the mass antiwar movement. At best they will be told, with reference to President Reagan and READER'S DIGEST magazine, that antiwar demonstrations are "organized by Moscow and its agents."

Such is Washington's "radio truth." What, then, can one call a lie?

A young American girl addressed the Soviet-American meeting which took place during the World Assembly of Peace-Loving Forces in Prague. She said that she had made her own calculation of the time which is set aside on American television every day for the most unbridled and malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. According to the most modest estimates, it is 15 minutes every day.

About whose totalitarianism, one wonders, does the clear-voiced Western radio shout or, more accurately, keep quiet? What a stifling cordon of a psychological blockade Western propaganda erects around its own population, not letting across it a grain of truth about the actual policy and position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on questions of war and peace! What an impenetrable "sound barrier" protects the Western radio listener from the truth!

What, then, do the Western radio propaganda strategists seek? Perhaps they consider it likely that they will win if not a nuclear war then at least a "psychological" war against socialism. Their true aims are blurted out by the same radio which says what Western politicians keep to themselves.

"Much must change in the USSR for it to have normal relations with the West," Deutsche Welle recently told its listeners. VOA must endeavor to "destabilize the Soviet Union and its satellites by promoting discord among the peoples and governments," America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote when giving an account of the debate within that radio station's leadership. But P.P. Nicolaides, former deputy director of VOA, expressed himself still more definitely. A memorandum which he drew up contained recommendations to "drive a wedge of dissatisfaction" and suspicion into relations among the socialist countries, to "fan the flames of nationalism," to encourage "the revival of religious feeling," and so forth.

Contrary to all Norms

It is probably worth recalling that on the establishment of diplomatic relations approximately 50 years ago, in November 1933, the USSR and the United States also exchanged notes on the question of propaganda, which especially stipulated and confirmed the principle of noninterference in internal affairs.

The general agreement between the USSR and the United States on contacts, exchanges, and cooperation, which was concluded 10 years ago, in June 1973, pointed out that "exchanges between the two countries in the spheres of the cinema, radio, television, printed matter...will be conducted...in accordance with the constitution and the corresponding laws and regulations in effect in each country."

How, then, are these circumstances to be reconciled with the everyday activity of the radio centers, which are paid by the U.S. Administration and Congress, conduct subversive propaganda against the socialist countries, and advocate changing their social system?

It was evidently no accident that the Reagan administration, having conceived the intention of "leaving communism on the smoldering ruins of history," chose for its "crusade" radio aggression as almost the chief kind of weapon. In history, as well as in politics, chance is a highly law-governed phenomenon. Can it really be called a chance coincidence that back in 1953, precisely in Williamsburg (yes, yes, in the same Williamsburg which President Reagan chose in 1983 for the signing of the "missile statement" by the seven leading capitalist countries), a declaration was adopted which assigned Radio Free Europe the chief task of struggling "to overthrow the communist system in East Europe in order to establish there a political regime modeled on the type of government in the United States"?

These centers of radio subversion remind one of Nazi propaganda in terms of the frenzied nature of their anticommunism and their hysterical tone. Condemning Nazi propaganda, the international military tribunal in Nuremberg recognized ideological preparation for war as a grave crime against mankind.

But is not a similar crime against the world being committed now by those who scatter over the air the seeds of mistrust and enmity among peoples!

Let us recall that soon after World War II, on 3 November 1947, the UN General Assembly condemned in a special resolution any form of propaganda "aimed at or capable of creating or intensifying a threat to peace, a breach of peace, or an act of aggression." And as for the Final Act of the Helinski conference, to which defenders of the "free flow" of radio misinformation like to refer, let us note that this document says that the states which signed it "will refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in internal or external affairs which come under the internal competence of another participant state, regardless of their mutual relations." "They will refrain," this document goes on to say, "from giving direct or indirect assistance to terrorist, or subversive, or other activity aimed at the violent overthrow of the regime of another participant state."

This is why the subversive, inflammatory radio propaganda being conducted by Western radio voices, undermining the edifice of real socialism and the foundations of the postwar world, can only be regarded as an overt violation of international law and of the most important norms of intercourse and cooperation among peoples.

"...The enemy has launched into real brigandage on the air," it was said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. "We are dealing with attempts to organize real information and propaganda intervention against us and to turn radio and television channels into a tool for interfering in states' internal affairs and carrying out acts of subversion." A worthy and decisive rebuff must be and is being given to this latest intervention against our country and our allies and against the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples.

U.S. SENATE HOLDS 'STORMY' ARMS BUDGET DEBATE

PM201039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 83 First Edition p 7

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Stormy Debates"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul -- The sugar dome of the Capitol seems to melt in the rays of the merciless sun. On the glossy magnolia branches the fading flowers are touched by corruption. A group of tourists, dressed almost for the beach, stand on the steep steps of the capitol.

We are in the press gallery of the U.S. Congress. Beneath us are the senators' desks, like music stands, arranged in semicircles. At the desks are the legislators. A discussion of the draft law on military appropriations for 1984 is in progress. Senator G. Hart -- one of the six Democratic Party contenders for the post of U.S. President -- is continuing his speech. He condemns the policy of the Reagan administration, which, under the slogan of "ensuring the country's security," is heaping up mountains of armaments which threaten mankind's very existence and is depriving the American people of the means to combat poverty. The main target of today's criticism from the senator is the MX missiles; the draft law provides for the production of the first consignment of them. The new MX ICBM's, he says, are first-strike weapons. In adopting them the Pentagon proceeds on the basis that a nuclear war can be won. But that is complete madness....

Hart has hardly finished speaking when those who support military "muscle-building" launch a counterattack. Senators Tower, Warner, Denton, and Thurmond stand up in defense of a record military budget, which, together with appropriations through a number of "indirect" articles, will make it possible to bring expenditure on military needs up to a sum in excess of $280 billion. They curse those who are prepared to forego anything at all from the extensive global plans for military preparations. According to the "hawk" senators, all these monstrous "toys" which the Pentagon demands, from MX missiles to B-1 bombers and from binary shells to the neutron bomb, are necessary for America to "defend its interests." Aware of the growing concern among broad circles of the American public over the possible tragic consequences of the senseless race, the fixers for the military-industrial complex constantly resort to the demagogic argument: the buildup of U.S. military force, they say, promotes success in arms limitation talks and "makes the Russians more tractable."

Not long before the vacation, the Senate Armed Services Committee met practically all the administration's requests aimed at stepping up the arms race. By means of deception -- promosing to show more "flexibility" and constructiveness in the U.S. stance at talks with the USSR on strategic arms limitation and reduction -- the administration was able to put through the House of Representatives a decision on appropriations for testing the MX missile -- the "first stage" of a multibillion dollar program for the production and deployment of these new ICBM's.

Now that the Congress has resumed work after a break of nearly 2 weeks, "Reagan's men" and their Democratic Party allies are trying to push through Congress the draft law on military appropriations in its final form. Their tactics are to do this "without unnecessary debates," giving people no opportunity to penetrate the real meaning of the decision being adopted.

The senators, who are not without common sense, are trying to launch debates on individual items in the draft law and demonstrate the pernicious, dangerous nature of the entire military policy of the White House and the Pentagon.

G. Hart raises his voice against appropriating the billions of dollars sought by the administration for the production of the first 27 MX missiles. Senators E. Kennedy, D. Bumpers, and E. Hollings are submitting an amendment to the draft law proposing to deduct from the military budget about $7 billion required for the construction of 10 B-1 bombers. Eighteen senators headed by D. Pryor, the initiator of this step, propose erasing from the military budget the $130.6 million earmarked for the production of binary bombs and shells.

No, the atmosphere on Capitol Hill is not the same today as it was 2 years ago, soon after the Republican administration came to power in Washington. At that time the "hwaks" reigned practically undividedly beneath the vaults of the Congress. Now the voices of realistically minded politicians are heard both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

All the same, the supporters of the "strong-arm policy" feel sure of themselves today within the walls of the supreme U.S. legislative body. The senators reject by 68 votes to 30 the amendment proposing to deduct from the military budget the resources for building the first consignment of B-1 bombers. Things are considerably more difficult for the administration and its supporters when it comes to the vote on the proposal to deduct from the budget the resources for the production of chemical bombs and shells. The votes were split: 49 to 49. The administration's preponderance is ensured by U.S. Vice President Bush, who, under the Constitution, chairs the upper chamber of Congress and does not usually vote. This time he casts his vote in favor of the weapons manufacturers. Students of history immediately note that the last time it was necessary to resort to a Vice President's vote was 6 years ago, in 1977.

The White House, the Pentagon, and the military-industrial monopolies are exerting the strongest possible pressure on the worried legislators, calling on them, as President Reagan put it, to "display political courage" -- to go against the voters' mood and vote for new billions of dollars for the Moloch of war. One of those who was sent in directly to Capitol Hill against the "peace men" was Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense. Perle "did his job" on one of the House of Representatives subcommittees on the armed services. He acted almost in the style of the raving McCarthy. Perle accused those who doubt the seriousness of Washington's intentions at the Geneva talks of "undermining the U.S. stance." And in the same breath he went on to announce that (I quote THE NEW YORK TIMES) "the administration will go ahead with the production of such new types of weapons as the MX missiles, the B-1 bomber, the Stealth bomber, and the Trident-2 submarines and new missiles, even if agreement is reached with the Soviet Union on arms reduction."

That is what it says, in black and white. After that, how can you believe the White House and its talk of "flexibility" at the talks and its "desire for a real, substantial reduction in the U.S. and USSR strategic arsenals"?

The scene is a ceremonial hall with a molded celing. The legislators are at little desks like orchestral players' music stands. A session of the upper chamber of the American Congress is in progress.

"The time at our disposal to stop the arms race is running out," Senator W. Proxmire says. "The new types of weapons being produced and planned for the future make it more difficult to reach agreement. The logical way out of this nightmare situation would be a mutually monitorable freeze on nuclear arms."

Serious arguments! But it is a pity that these sensible ideas have not yet impinged on the awareness of those U.S. figures who are invested with real power, who are pushing the world to the brink of the nuclear abyss in the pursuit of "decisive military superiority."

SOVIET-KOREAN AMITY SOCIETY NOTES JUBILEE

PM190903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report "Friendship Society Jubilee']

[Text] The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is making a tangible contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two peoples. This was noted in Moscow 14 July at a session of the Society's Central Board devoted to the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

N.N. Tarasov, chairman of Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and USSR minister, and Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidum of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries stressed in their speeches that Soviet people invariably back the Korean people who struggle for a peaceful, democractic unification of their motherland. They resolutely condemn the imperialist circles' attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

Kang In-kol, the head of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's delegation and deputy chairman of the society's Central Board, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with and support for the struggle of his people. He noted that the traditional friendship between the DPRK and the USSR will continue to develop and grow stronger to their mutual benefit in the interests of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The session was attended by the DPRK's ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-Kyong.

DPRK CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE CITED

SK200106 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The political parties and public organizations of the DPRK have appealed to the social circles of South Korea to respond to their proposal for launching a pan-national movement to remove U.S. troops from the southern half of Korea.

Their joint statement noted that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea will pave the way to the reunification of the fatherland and will eliminate the danger of war in Korea. The statement also proposed a meeting of the political parties and public organizations of the North and the South for discussing the question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the measures for the peaceful reunification of the country.

USSR, JAPAN HOLD TALKS ON FISHERY ISSUES

OW140446 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet-Japanese consultations on fishery issues opened at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry in Moscow on 11 July. A Radio Moscow reporter has filed the following report:

Fishery is a major part of the economy of both the Soviet Union and Japan. Therefore, it is only natural that the Soviet-Japanese fishery consultations have always drawn the attention of various quarters in the two countries. There is also great concern about the fishery consultations that opened on 11 July.

At the opening of the consultatins, Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fish industry and head of the Soviet delegation, said:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into translation] The current consultations on fishery issues between the two countries will be conducted in line with the agreement reached at the meeting of fishery ministers of the two countries. The meeting between the two ministers in Tokyo last February has become an important event in the fishery relations between the two countries. At the meeting both sides brought up various issues in need of solution to further promote mutual cooperation in fisheries.

In my opinion, it is the task of the current consultations to examine the current situation in Soviet-Japanese fishery relations, reach agreement on various problems that can be solved, and seek ways to solve problems that need more time for study. The Soviet side feels that both sides have had sufficient timeto study the various problems brought up at the meeting between the ministers of the two countries and, to some extent, is optimistic about the future work. We expect the Japanese side to take the same constructive stand as the Soviet side at the consultations. The success of the consultations depends largely on such an approach. I wish each participant excellent achievements at the consultations. [end recording]

After Kudryavtsev's opening speech, Owade, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and head of the Japanese delegation, said:

[Begin recording] The present consultations are held so that the concerned departments of the two countries might probe deeper into and make more concrete study of the issues discussed at the meeting between the two ministers. The consultations are of great significance for the settlement of long-term fishery agreement and also for the promotion of further and steady development of fishery relations between the two countries. In conclusion, I hope that the two sides will fully exchange their views in the light of mutual understanding and that the consultations will achieve excellent results. [end recording]

Talks End, 'Little Progress'

OW150315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended four-day fishery talks Thursday with Japan failing to win Russian approval for a proposal to conclude long-term fishery agreements, Japanese Government officials said.

The two countries made little progress as the Soviet Union submitted conditions for approval of the Japanese proposal, the officials said.

The Soviets asked Japan to relax its control on Russian fishing vessels making port calls in Japan and to establish a fishery joint venture, the officials said.

Japan has been rejecting the latter Soviet proposal, asserting it cannot accept Russian capital under foreign exchange laws.

But they agreed to hold in early September a meeting of an expert committee concerning violation of fishery agreements by Japanese vessels, and another meeting in mid Septe ber regarding compensation, both in Tokyo, the officials said.

They also agreed to strengthen fishery cooperation in international organizations, but remained far apart on other proposals including the relaxation of control on Russian vessels and promotion of cooperatin in joint culturing of salmon, the officials said.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DRA PRAISED

PM211006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Fruitful Assistance"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jul -- People in the DRA speak with gratitude of the comprehensive assistance and support given to the young republic by the socialist countries. The DRA has recently signed agreements on cooperation in various spheres with Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, and Vietnam.

The socialist countries are assisting the Afghan people in the construction of industrial projects, in developing agriculture, in organizing the work of transport and communications, and in training national cadres.

Thus Bulgarian experts are helping to organize livestock and poultry units and to form on a scientific basis and carry out plans for the afforestation of mountainsides. Czechoslovakia is assisting in the development of the coal and cement industries and is supplying equipment and machinery for water resources and transport organizations. The GDR is supplying various communications facilities and telephone exchanges and assisted in modernizing the Kabul radio center. The DRA is receiving assistance from Poland, Cuba, and Vietnam in training national scientific and technical cadres.

The chemical and power industries, agriculture, geological prospecting, economic planning, and medicine -- that is a far from complete list of the very important spheres in which fruitful Soviet-Afghan cooperation is being carried out. The total of over 160 different national economic projects built or being built with Soviet assistance is the real fruit of that cooperation.

AFGHAN PLANNING CHIEF VISITS TAJIKISTAN

WA211800 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Afghan Delegation in Tajik[illegible]"]

[Text] On 8 July a government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Khalil Ahmad Abawi, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, arrived in Tajikistan. T.M. Mirkhalikov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan; S.K. Nasretdinov, chief of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; and other officials; met the guests at Dushanbe airport.

The Afghan delegation was received by K.M Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. He told about the economic and social achievements of the working people of Tajikistan in the brotherly family of Soviet peoples, and about the perspectives for the development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of the republic's economy. R.Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the republic, and other officials, took part in the conversation.

On the same day the guests completed a tour of the republic. They acquainted themselves with the practical experience of the Interfarm Cattle Feeding Enterprise Imeni Frunze, and they visited Nurek, the city of Tajik energy workers.

On 9 July the Afghan delegation left Dushanbe.

GROMYKO RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MINISTER 21 JUL

LD211740 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today recieved minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Dong Giang, now in Moscow in connection with bilateral political consultations.

In the course of the conversation Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union highly appraises Vietnam's consistent efforts, undertaken jointly with Kampuchea and Laos, aimed at turning Southeast As'a into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation and fully associates itself with their constructive proposals in this direction. It was noted that normalisation of the situation in Southeast Asia is hampered by the incessant interference of external forces into affairs of the region, their attempt to undermine the establishment of the dialogue there between the countries of Indochina and the association of Southeast Asian nations.

Vo Dong Giang said that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam together with other states of Indochina would continue the struggle for relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia. That line was again reaffirmed at the recent Phenom Penh conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina.

The minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the great all-round assistance and support in socialist construction in Vietnam for the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at prevention of a nuclear war, consolidation of peace and international security.

USSR'S KAPITSA RECEIVES PRK, SRV, LAOS ENVOYS

LD211332 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR, Hor Nam Hong, the ambassador of the socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, Dinh Nho Liem, and the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the USSR, Khamta Douangthongla, today.

On instructions of their respective governments, the ambassadors informed the Soviet deputy minister of the results of the seventh conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries of Indochina held in Phnom Penh on July 19-20 and handed over to him the text of its final document.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the constructive policy of the Pe ple's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at easing off tensions in South-East Asia and turning that region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Soviet side emphasized that the Soviet Union would continue to work toward ensuring peace in South-East Asia.

THAI-U.S. MANEUVERS: 'POLITCAL PROVOCATION'

PM220805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA own correspondent Y. Gatselyuk: "The Aim of 'Yellow Cobra'"]

[Text] Hanoi -- The Hanoi newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has published an international commentary devoted to the joint U.S.-Thai maneuvers code-named "Yellow Cobra-83" held in the Gulf of Siam. "A provocative act aimed against the three countries of Indochina" is how the newspaper describes these large-scale war games in the commentary's headline. Taking part in them were up to 10,000 U.S. servicemen, 30 U.S. naval vessels from the 7th Fleet, and 40 U.S. aircraft.

These exercises' real aim, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses, can mislead no one -- in the immediate vicinity of the borders of Vietnam and Kampuchea the U.S. and Thai military are brandishing the big stick. The military maneuvers, the newspaper points out, are an overt political provocation and still further exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia.

The "Yellow Cobra-83" exercises are logically connected with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' recent trip to Bangkok and his participation in a routine meeting of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers, at which the overseas visitor made considerable efforts to further aggravate the situation in the region. Nor is the ultimate aim of such actions in any doubt: The United States plans to consolidate its military presence in Southeast Asia by hitching first Thailand and then the other ASEAN countries to its war chariot.

In its plans to revive its military presence in the southeast of the Asian continent and to turn ASEAN into yet another militarist bloc, the United States casts Thailand in a special role, regarding it as its number one partner. It is no coincidence that in recent years, and last year -- 1982 -- in particular, the influx of overseas military aid into the country has markedly increased. The United States has delivered an enormous quantity of modern military hardware there -- supersonic fighters, the latest bombers, various classes of mortars and missiles, warships, and thousands of tons of ammunition.

It is known that next year the United States plans to give Thailand around $100 million in order to modernize its army. In addition to hardware and money, Washington sends military experts there as instructors. In keeping with the modernization of the Thai Armed Forces, the United States is actively engaged in the delivery of weapons to the remnants of Pol Pot's army, which have settled along the Thai-Kampuchean border and constantly carry out bandit raids against Kampuchea.

"Yellow Cobra-83" is thus, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes, merely another link in a whole chain of plans devised and carried out by U.S. imperialism in collusion with other forces of international reaction to commit acts of flagrant provocation against socialist Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina. The recent exercises therefore acquire a particularly sinister dimension. But the parties to this imperialist conspiracy, the newspaper stresses, must not delude themselves with criminal hopes. They will not reverse the development of the national liberation processes in Southeast Asia.

POLAND'S SEJM MEETS, LIFTS MARTIAL LAW

LD211652 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw July 21 TASS -- The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic held a meeting here. PAP news agency reported that the Sejm adopted a law on changes in the Constitution. According to the PAP report, the Sejm also enacted a bill "On a Special Legal Settlement in the Period of Overcoming the Socioeconomic Crisis and on Changes of Some of the Country's Laws".

Then the Sejm was addressed by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR's Council of State. He announced that the PPR Council of State has decided to lift martial law throughout Polish territory from July 22.

The meeting was also addressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

KADAR CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT, DEPARTS FOR KIEV

Visits Factory With Gorbachev

LD211738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The meeting that took place between the Hungarian People's Republic party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the collective of the Moscow Likhachev motor works, became a vivid demonstration of the inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Talyzin, deputh chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, arrived at the works today with the delegation. The guests toured the enterprise's assembly shop , and Janos Kadar talked to workers. A meeting with the party economic aktiv and workers at the works took place. It was noted that the Soviet people see the Hungarian People's Republic delegation's visit as new and convincing confirmation of the constantly strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Warmly greeted by those gathered, Janos Kadar made a speech. He noted that the talks with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and other Soviet comrades were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, showed a total ideological unity of views, and were constructive. We are confident that as a result of the delegation's current visit, inviolable Hungarian-Soviet friendship will become even stronger, and the effectiveness of cooperation between our countries will be even greater. From the bottom of his heart, Janos Kadar wished Soviet working people further outstanding successes in communist construction.

Kadar Holds Press Conference

LD211450 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- "There are now close, many-sided and far-reaching relations existing between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples," Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, declared here today at a meeting with Soviet and Hungarian journalists.

The inter-state relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union, Janos Kadar emphasised, develop on the basis of friendship and cooperation. They are complemented with the close international contacts formed over the decades between the HSWP and the CPSU.

The first secretary of the HSWP central committee said: The aim of our visit is to strengthen even further our fraternal and manifold relations and to enhance our friendship and cooperation.

Characterising the negotiations, held in Moscow, Janos Kadar noted that the atmosphere of the negotiations was exclusively cordial, and the work which was done -- constructive. He expressed gratitude to Yuriy Andropov, other Soviet party leaders and statesmen for the sincere and fruitful character of the negotiations.

I know Yuriy Andropov for a long time, said Janos Kadar. He knows our country and people very well. Exactly therefore it is easy to meet and converse with him. Old acquaintances need less words to understand each other.

When we speak about the Hungarian-Soviet friendship, he said, we speak about the friendship of millions of Hungarian and Soviet people, about close links between our fraternal peoples.

Janos Kadar expressed on behalf of the delegation gratitude to the personnel of the Likhachov autoworks, where the meeting was held today, for the hospitality and cordiality accorded to the Hungarian delegation everywhere in the Soviet Union.

Answering questions by journalists, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party touched in detail on Hungary's successes in different spheres of the national economy. He emphasized that the Hungarian people invariably uses in socialist construction the experience that has been accumulated by the USSR. Each socialist country, he said, has its accomplishments, which may be useful to other fraternal countries. This is why the exchange of experience betwee socialist states is always in the centre of attention of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the CPSU. This enriches us in socialist and communist construction.

Touching upon Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, the head of the party and governmental delegation of Hungary said that these links are vitally essential to Hungary. The national economies of the two countries supplement each other and promote more fruitful integration of production and specialisation. He emphasized that the unanimous opinion had been expressed at the Moscow negotiations on the striving of the two countries to continue deepening the fruitful bilateral cooperation.

Analysing the international situation, Janos Kadar emphasized Hungary's striving, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states to resolutely fight for peace, detente and disarmament. He denounced the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO which seek to disrupt the military equilibrium and attain superiority over the socialist countries. Part of that aggressive policy is the decision of the NATO member countries on deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. We cannot allow disruption of the historically-established military equilibrium of forces, Janos Kadar emphasized. This is inadmissible not only from the viewpoint of all socialist countries, but also of the peoples of all countries and continents. For mankind there is no other way but the way of peace, Janos Kadar, said in conclusion.

Havasi Meets Dolgikh, Ryzhkov

LD211946 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 21 (MTI) -- On Thursday in Moscow, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, met Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the Central Committee. During the meeting of warm and comradely atmosphere they discussed some questions of economic construction work and party guidance.

Agreements Signed in Moscow

AU211143 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Report by Laszlo Medveczky and Imre Vertes: "Our Party-State Delegation's Activity on Tuesday; Economic and Foreign Affairs Talks"]

[Excerpts] Several agreements were concluded during the day. The most important of them is the following: At the Kremlin, Hungarian and Soviet Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin signed a protocol effective until 1990 on cooperation in the production of aluminum oxide and aluminum. The official event was attended by Gyorgy Lazar and Ferenc Havasi on behalf of Hungary and Geydar Aliyev and Nikolay Rishkov on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian-Soviet aluminum oxide-aluminum agreement has been operative, to the satisfaction of both countries, for over two decades. The original agreement was effective until the end of 1985, that is why it was now necessary to prolong it. Under the terms of the protocol now signed, our country will ship annually 530,000 tons of aluminum oxide and 5,000 tons of semi-finished aluminum products to the Soviet Union in exchange for 205,000 tons of aluminum ingots.

In the afternoon, a Hungarian-Soviet agreement on a demonstration of the corn production systems of Babolna and Nadudvar in the Soviet Union was signed on the premises of the Hungarian trade mission. It was signed by Laszlo Papocsi, deputy minister of agriculture, and Janos Ambrus, deputy minister of foreign trade, for Hungary and by Viktor Shevelukha, deputy minister of agriculture, and Viktor Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign trade, for the Soviet Union. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow; attended the signing of the agreement on behalf of Hungary. On behalf of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture; and Nikolay Tarasov, minister of light industry; were present.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Hungarian systems will be demonstrated and they will be kept operational for 3 years on a total of 2,000 hectares in the Ukraine in the first phase of the cooperation. Competent officials of the two countries will determine how the Hungarian corn production systems can be expanded to additional areas bearing in mind the results of the projected demonstration.

Previously, the corn production system of Baja was demonstrated with very good results by experts of Baja in the region of the Moldavian SSR in the Soviet Union.

Andropov Sees Kadar Off

LD220913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The party-government delegation of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, left Moscow today for Kiev. The delegation is in the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Prior to departure, a ceremony to see the delegation off was held at the Kremlin, in the square by the Great Kremlin Palace, where the state flags of the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the USSR were hoisted.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, bade a warm and cordial farewell to Janos Kadar and the members of the delegation.

Taking part in the ceremony were Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

The motorcade set off from the Kremlin for the airport.

At the airport, the guests were warmly seen off by Andrey Gromyko, Geydar Aliyev, Mikhail Gorbachev, and other officials.

The delegation is being accompanied on its journey by Comrade Rusakov and other officials.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR CONCLUDES VISIT

PM211045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[Report by "Our own correspondent" Colonel Engineer B. Lyapkalo: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Red Banner Kiev Military District -- On 8 July Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, arrived in the hero-city of Kiev. The visitor was accompanied by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense.

At Borispol Airport Army Gen M. Dzur and his party were greeted by Army General I. Gerasimov, commander of the district, Colonel General V. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, and other generals and officers.

On 9 July Army Gen M. Dzur laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the monument to the Czechoslovak troops who fell in battles for the liberation of the Ukraine capital, visited the Kiev Higher Radio Engineering School of Air Defense, acquainted himself with the teaching materials and the organization of the training process, addressed the school's personnel and looked round the city. Army Gen I. Gerasimov gave a dinner in honor of the important visitor.

Yesterday Army Gen M. Dzur left Kiev for home.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CABLES SFRY'S MARKOVIC

PM211443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, which reads:

"Esteemed Comrade Markovic!

"We cordially congratulate you on your election as president of the LCY Central Commttee Presidency and wish you success in this high and responsible post.

"We are deeply convinced that the consistent strengthening of friendly ties between the CPSU and the LCY and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of Soviet-Yugoslav relations accord with the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and with the interests of the cause of peace and socialism."

D. Markovic has expressed thanks for the cordial congratulations and best wishes in a reply telegram.

"Availing myself of this opportunity," his telegram says, "I would like to express confidence that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the well known, jointly elaborated principles, in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and of peace, equitable international cooperation, social progress, and socialism in the world."

REAGAN, FRG'S WOERNER AGREE ON EUROMISSILES

LD221015 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS - Manfred Woerner, FRG defence minister, who is currently on an official visit here, has met with U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger. As the official Pentagon circles said, the talks centered on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe planned by NATO. The ministers also examined questions pertaining to a strengthening of the conventional armed forces of the two countries, the plans for a redeployment of the American troops stationed in the FRG from their present positions along the Rhine to areas closer to the border between the GDR and the FRG.

On the eve of his visit to Washington the head of the West German military department made a series of public statements trying to justify the NATO adventurist militaristic designs for the deployment of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent. In so doing he completely disregarded the undeniable fact that the implementation of these plans would aggravate the situation in Europe and all over the world. increase the threat to the peoples of the West European countries, including the FRG, of becoming "nuclear hostages" of the United States. Thus, speaking in an interview with the DPA agency, he, as a matter of fact, repeated all of Washington's basic propaganda assertions that the American Pershing-2 missiles are allegedly indispensible for strengthening the FRG's security.

Manfred Woerner described these first-strike nuclear weapons as "an effective deterrent" and assured the overseas partners that the West German Government "firmly adheres to the commitments in connection with the NATO's 'double-track decision' and will observe them." In his striving to please the White House the minister was not above expressing support for the clumsy propaganda claim of the U.S. Administration that the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the European soil would "contribute to reaching compromise at the Geneva talks." These statements are clearly designed to mislead the West European public, which launched a powerful movement of protest against the dangerous militaristic preparations of the NATO bloc on the European Continent.

FRG 'LOYALTY' TO U.S., NATO CRITICALLY ASSESSED

FRG 'Model Bloc Member'

PM211445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the "Conversation on a Topical Theme" rubric: "The Fetters of Atlanticism"]

[Text] Bonn -- Once again the radio announcer insistently recommends a change of route. Passage along the highway has become difficult as a result of the movement of NATO troops within the framework of the latest maneuvers. He gives the numbers of the trunk roads by which we can reach our destination without hindrance. It is sensible to obey. A column of ponderous green trucks, tank transporters, and covered canons emerges ahead. The column crawls slowly along, deafening the locality with the road from powerful engines. The six-lane autobahn suddenly becomes congested....

In the FRG you come up against the presence of the NATO armed forces, and above all American forces, at every turn. Phantoms fly incessantly across the broad picturesque Rhine Valley and doleful barracks disfigure many ancient German cities. Fences protected with barbed wire stretch along roads, sometimes for tens of kilometers, and behind them, in restricted zones there are ranges, underground dumps for nuclear and chemical weapons, air bases, and missile installations.

Crew cut G.I.'s -- American servicemen -- are invariably to be glimpsed among the crowd of seekers after dubious doubtful pleasures at the entrances of haunts of vice in the areas around the railroad stations of West German cities.

Devotion Unto Death

Loyalty to the Atlantic Treaty is considered on the Rhine as the supreme manifestation of statecraft and as an axiomatic truth. That is how it was during the whole of the postwar decade when the Federal Republic was transforming itself step by step into the bloc's main bulwark on the continent. The 500,000-strong Bundeswehr became the backbone of the Atlanticist army in Europe, and its country's territory became its main bridgehead. Some 6,000 American nuclear warheads and about 10,000 tons of war gas are stored in concrete bunkers along the banks of the Rhine and Main and in the forest areas of Pfalz and Bavaria.

It is difficult to recall an instance when Bonn has refused the Pentagon's solicitations, whether it be a question of financing the "billeting" of American troops in West Germany, the allocation of new areas of land for the needs of the ally's armed forces, or the purchases of military hardware for the Bundeswehr in the United States. As a model bloc member -- gallant, industrious, and dependable -- the FRG does not skimp on its own military expenditure either. It has been increased again in the FRG's 1984 draft budget. The reequipping of the Bundeswehr is being accelerated. Indeed, all the equipping and training of the Bundeswehr as the backbone of the NATO army in Europe indicates that the FGR Armed Forces, in accordance with the bloc's strategic concepts, have a particularly offensive character.

U.S. military presence on FRG territory is continuing to expand. It is known that as far back as 3 years ago government delegations from both sides discussed the details of a plan to move the bases of major contingents of American troops from the heartland regions of the FRG to the east, to the socialist states' frontiers. As reported by the press, the Federal Government did not raise any objections of principle against the planned transfer. It is natural that official figures on the Rhine are worried by the question of who is going to pay for the Pentagon's latest militarist undertaking.

During FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's visit to Washington, President Reagan demanded that his guest should pay all of the cost of transferring the American troops from the Rhine-Mainz region to the frontier with the GDR. A gigantic sum of DM10-15 billion is involved. Bonn has been unyielding so far. But it is known that the crux of the matter lies not in the financing, but in politics. The main thing is that Bonn is ready to accept a serious buildup of American troops on the frontiers of states with which the Federal Republic has signed agreements of good-neighborliness and cooperation. Meanwhile it is obvious to everyone that the Pentagon's plan stems from the United States' growing enmity regarding the socialist countries and from the concept of a "limited" war in Europe, both nuclear and conventional.

The Logic of Antidetente

It goes without saying that the most irrefutable evidence of Bonn's loyalty to "allied commitments" is its initiative in accepting NATO's decision in Brussels, in accordance with which it is planned to deploy 108 American Pershing II and 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles on Federal Republic territory alone. Possessing the capability of hitting targets in the heart of the Soviet Union's territory, these missiles are intended to become a direct addition to the American strategic nuclear arsenal and to alter the existing balance of forces in favor of the West.

In the words of O. Lafontaine, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Board Presidium, the fate that has been prepared for the Federal Republic is that of becoming the only country on whose territory one great power is intending to deploy ground-launched nuclear missiles to threaten another great power. It is madness and that is all there is to it! And in point of fact the FRG is demonstrating its loyalty to NATO unto death.

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has written: "The one complements the other: The relocation of troops equipped with atomic weapons a little closer to the "enemy" the deployment on our soil of American medium-range missiles with a first-strick potential, the refusal of Washington and NATO to follow the Soviet Union's example and renounce the firstuse of nuclear weapons and, finally, the plans for a "limited" war in Europe, which have already been approved in the course of military exercises...." Yes, all these facts fit neatly together. They are united by the logic of antidetente. They show the kind of threat that the Washington administration's course entails for the West Europeans and the kind of consequences for the Federal Republic, above all, that the FRG's endless concessions to its American partner can result in.

Nevertheless, how is such zealous loyalty by Bonn to NATO be explained? It stands to reason that it is not to be explained by the innate German sense of discipline, of which not all that much remains as is the case with certain other traditional "German virtues." A Bonn diplomat of my acquaintance developed the following concept for me: The Federal Republic sees no possibility of ensuring its security in the next decade outside of NATO and its alliance with the United States. You see, it is only under the American nuclear umbrealla that the West German citizens can sleep soundly. According to this logic, U.S. military presence in West Germany serves as a guarantee of FRG security. And it is the more reliable, the greater the number of G.I.'s the Pentagon deploys on the banks of the Rhine and the Main.

Faced with the new political realities, adamatine faith in the "protector-power" is naive and anachronistic. The transatlantic patron's paternal embraces threaten I'm afraid, to stifle the obliging and assiduous partner on the Rhine. Adventurism, a readiness to risk mankind's vital interests for the sake of its own narrow mercenary aims is what determines the feature of the present Washington administration. It does not find the realities of the modern world to its liking. It is intending to correct the course of historical development with the aid of MX missiles, Trident submarines, neutron bombs, and binary gas. Washington, the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, is intending to create a potential which would enable it "by means of nuclear strikes to destroy the Soviet system and create a world order compatible with Western values."

In short, American imperialism is on course for world domination and is preparing to cross sword with forces standing in the way of its adventurist aspirations -- with the Socialist community. It is discarding the principle of peaceful coexistence and lowering its visor. Here there is no doubt that the mechanism of the NATO alliance must become one of the most important means of its reckless imperial policy and West Germany the main bridgehead of the adventure being planned.

It is to put it bluntly, an unenviable role. Bonn's calculations that they can ensure their security only within the framework of NATO and with U.S. assistance are built on sand.

One cannot fail to see, however, that certain forces in the FRG are tying their own plans in with the buildup of NATO might in Europe. FRG policy is moving to the right. Adenauer's ideas are being revived and the main one of these is that only a West which is united and powerful from a military viewpoint is capable of "ousting the Russians from Europe" and creating the preconditions to unite Germany according to Bonn's yardsticks.

It is no accident that official circles are reviving the "German question", are openly questioning the frontiers in Europe, and ara again claiming the right to speak "on behalf of all Germans." The restoration of old ideas and an old polity are running in parallel with the preparations to deploy American missiles. They must serve as a reinforcement to revanchist demands and as an instrument of constant blackmail and threat directed at the Soviet Union.

It should be recalled that for all his anti-Soviet ambitions, Adenauer, of whom the present chancellor considers himself the "political descendant" did not in his time agree to the deployment in the FRG of American missiles of the Thor and Jupiter type, which were capable of reaching Soviet territory. Obviously, the experienced old politician feared a boomerang effect on his country. It appears that the present ruling circles in the FRG are not disposed to take this fact into account.

A "Hot Fall" Approaches

Meanwhile realistic preconditions have objectively emerged for a policy which, while maintaining allied commitments would also enable the FRG's own interest, which demand normal good-neighborly relations with its Eastern neighbors, to be defended. Over the last decade the role of Western Europe, including the FRG, in international affairs has considerably increased, West European countries have had the opportunity to implement a more independent foreign policy course. Is it then surprising that all this has inevitably led to an increased distance between the allies on each side of the Atlantic? If you also take account of the fact that in terms of economic indicators Western Europe as a whole is now ahead of the United States, then it becomes obvious that objective preconditions for establishing more equal relations which are truly ones of partnership within the alliance have materialized. The present Bonn government is ignoring this objective necessity. At the same time they are unconditionally pursuing on the Rhine the Atlanticist course dictated by the United States.

Bonn, DER SPIEGEL writes, demonstrates its full accord with the United States on the question of NATO "arms upgrading" on every occasion. The White House values the present FRG leadership because it always considers agreement with Washington as more important than defending its own West German interests. But U.S. conduct, the weekly concludes, shows that the American Administration is not even thinking of rewarding Bonn's compliance by showing greater understanding of its interests.

NATO strategists are miscalculating: They ignore the fact that the problems of world politics and military strategy have ceased in our time to be the monopoly of a narrow group of figures. These problems have become food for thought for millions of ordinary West Europeans. The essence of their sentiments is crystallized in the slogans and programs of the mass antiwar movement. Here much is being said about the coming "hot fall." Peace supporters in the FRG are preparing mass actions against American missile deployment. An increasing number of citizens are aware that "arms upgrading" is turning their country into a hostage of NATO's reckless policy and into the epicenter of a destructive nuclear conflict. Positive moves in the SPD's position are occurring. It is being predicted that the November party congress will vote against "arms upgrading." The opposition is all the more loudly reproaching the government for not being concerned with achieving compromise at Geneva and for being under the thumb of the transatlantic "hawks."

For a whole series of reasons the Federal Republic is objectively interested in calm in central Europe and in peaceful good-neighborly relations with the peoples in both the West and the East of the European Continent. Here lies the essence of its national interests. How are they to be secured? By no means in the fetters of Atlanticisism, not within the framework of, or with the help, of the NATO bloc -- which is the instrument of Washington's imperial ambition.

'Following Blindly'

PM211214 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov "Observer's Notes": "In the Role of a Nuclear Hostage"]

[Text] A disaster occurred recently in the West German town of Biberach. A French Mirage fighter-bomber collided with an aircraft from a local air sports club and fell onto the city. Houses were destroyed, and people died. That tragic case served as grounds for one West German newspaper to remind its compatriots that "we are already living on the brink of military catastrophe."

The specter of nuclear death (Mirage aircraft, as well as the American Phantoms which are constantly roaring through FRG skies, are capable of carrying nuclear weapons) is appearing increasingly frequently in West Germany. In addition to the aircraft and also Pershing-I and Lance tactical missiles with nuclear warheads, more than 600 American, British, and Canadian artillery systems adapted to use nuclear weapons are deployed there. Nevertheless, some people in this country evidently believe that the bigger the powder keg, the more comfortable and safe it is to sit on.

There are many adherents to this sorry "viewpoint" among the leaders of the conservative liberal-christian coalition now ruling in Bonn. They campaign tirelessly for the deployment of the latest American Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory. The press bulletin of the Social Democratic Party of Germany -- PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST -- pointed out recently that the conservatives "propagandize force, above all military force, in fine political packaging."

Not one speech by politicians of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union on questions of foreign policy fails to describe the Soviet Union as a "threat" and "source of all international misfortunes." And yet, if there is a threat to the FRG from anywhere, it is from its involvement in the NATO bloc's militarist preparations and, in particular, from the additional American medium-range nuclear weapons which it is proposed to deploy on its territory this fall. The 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles are not Christmas crackers! It is no coincidence that sober-minded inhabitants of West Germany associate the implementation of the plans to deploy them with the sinister term "Euroshima," born of a combination of the words "Europe" and "Hiroshima" and exemplifying in the minds of members of the antiwar movement realization of the American plans for "limited nuclear war" on the European Continent.

The alarm of the population of a country literally crammed with foreign weapons for its future and for that of its children is quite understandable. Expressing the views of all sober-minded citizens of West Germany, the Directorate of the German Peace Council pointed out recently that "there are no grounds dictated by the FRG's security interests for the deployment of American nuclear missiles this fall."

As the press testifies, preparations to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles are already in full swing in the FRG. In accordance with the timetable confirmed during U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent stay in West Germany, American personnel are due to arrive in the FRG in September to service the missiles, the necessary equipment will be delivered to the country in October, and in December the components of the first Pershing missiles, including their nuclear warheads, will be delivered. As is known, it is planned to deploy the American first-strike missiles in the region of the West German cities of Heilbronn, New-Ulm, Neckarsulm, Mutlangen, and in other places.

In addition to the Pershings, it is intended to deploy 96 cruise missiles on West German territory.

As the newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reported, they are to be deployed at the U.S. military base in the little town of Hasselback (Hunsrueck region). American Hercules anti-aircraft missiles used to be stationed there. It will cost $117 million to reequip the base, the newspaper points out, of which the United States will pay $22.3 million, while the rest of the money is to be forked out by the other NATO partners. To contribute, so to speak, to their own funerals.

The FRG ruling circles are now mounting a wide-scale propaganda offensive against the citizens of their own country for the purpose of convincing people of the "necessity" and the "inevitability" of deploying new American nuclear missiles. The magazine DER SPIEGEL has reported that a special propaganda group has been set up in Bonn from representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry. This group is headed by J. Suedhoff, an official spokesman for the FRG Government. This propaganda "fire brigade" is meant to discredit the powerful antiwar movement which has spread throughout the country and to portray it as "violent and directed by communists."

It seems, however, that supporters of the American missiles deployment are not particularly hopeful of the persuasive force of their arguments in the debate with opponents of "arms upgrading." They rely far more on the strength of the police and the Bundeswehr soldiers, whom they propose to use to break up demonstrations. Not so long ago, for example, exercises were held in Duesseldorf and other FRG cities during which joint action against demonstrators was rehearsed by soldiers and the police. Command cadres in the Bundeswehr are hastily being retrained to lead the subunits earmarked for combatting demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the police have rehearsed "defense measures" against demonstrators on an original "practical exercise" in Wuppertal, when more than 100 participants in a peace rally were arrested. The arrestees were taken to a police station, where they were subjected to taunts and beatings.

The police provocation in Wuppertal elicted a sharp protest from the country's democratic public. The police were accused of directly infringing the basic rights of FRG citizens.

But what did official Bonn do? It made a very simple decision: to "rectify" the legislation. The Federal Government has just approved a draft law drawn up by Interior Minister F. Zimmermann and Justice Minister H. Engelhard with a view to further curtailing the FRG citizens' right to demonstrate. After this draft law is ratified by the Bundestag, any participant in a demonstration can be proclaimed a criminal and be put behind bars. As the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU remarked, not without malice, in the opinion of Zimmermann and his ilk, "respectable burghers do not demonstrate, but if they must, then they do so for America...."

The Federal Government itself, by all accounts, firmly intends to follow blindly in the wake of the American policy aimed at achieving military superiority over the socialist community countries. But this policy, whose natural consequence is the desire for the deployment of American nuclear missiles on FRG territory, cannot fail to lead to extremely dangerous consequences. The appearance of American first-strike weapons in West Germany would mean a military threat to the Soviet people stemming once again from German soil for the first time in postwar history. It is quite understandable that the Soviet Union will in no way respond to this with concessions at the Geneva talks, as certain figures in the West sometimes maintain. The USSR and its allies will respond by taking additional measures without delay to strengthen their security and to create a counterweight to the new NATO military potential.

The FRG authorities, ignoring their people's will, are doing everything to turn the country into a nuclear hostage of Washington.

For, if the new American missiles are deployed on West German soil, the military danger will increase many times over for the FRG too. It is not hard to picture the consequences of a "limited nuclear war" on its densely populated territory. If a nuclear conflagration flares up, hardly anyone there will manage to save himself. And if a few burghers survive by a miracle, they will only be left with a doubtful consolidation of people who have lost everything in a fire: Never mind that your house has burned down, for the cockroaches have died....

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, and on FRG territory above all, will create a very grave danger for the peoples of Europe and lead to a further sharp deterioration in the international situation and to a new twist of the nuclear arms race spiral. The installation of these missiles would exacerbate the nuclear confrontation in the extreme and increase the risk of a nuclear war breaking out, which could be unleashed from FRG territory against the will of the overwhelming majority of its population and even without the knowledge of its authorities. Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, very earnestly warned of the very dangerous consequences for the FRG of deploying the new American nuclear missiles during this talks in Moscow with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl. It is hard for the Soviet Union to understand, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, what the FRG hopes to gain from the deployment of American missiles on its territory, from our countermeasures, and from oversaturating the center of Europe with all kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

The dangerous palisade of new American first-strike missiles has not yet been erected in the FRG. There is still a chance of thinking over the dangerous consequences of this step and abandoning it in the name of improving the situation on the European Continent and throughout the world.

UK POLICY OF 'MILITARIST CONFRONTATION' ALLEGED

PM191458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V. Matvyev article: "London's Risky Course"]

[Excerpts] A recently published government defense white paper attests to the magnitude of the militarist ambitions of the Tory leaders who are intoxicated by the way in which the British Armed Forces acted during the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands operations.

To transform Britian into the Pentagon's closest and most trusted partner in implementing the plans to turn Western Europe into a nuclear gun pointed at the USSR and the other socialist countries...; such is the unambiguous precept of the British ruling circles which they cynically brag about in the above-mentioned white paper. Yet in the meantime, U.S. diplomats at the Geneva talks continue irksomely saying that the British nuclear forces are "independent" and that they should not be counted when examining the overall correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact! Who is going to be fooled by these words! A report published recently by SIPRI -- the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute -- plainly points out that the British and French nuclar arsenals must be included in the calculation at the Geneva talks.

According to research carried by the University of Lancaster in Britain last year, there are now between 1,500-2,000 units of nuclear weapons in the British Isles. There are four operational British nuclear submarines equipped with 192 explosive nuclear warheads capable of reaching the USSR's territory. In accordance with a nuclear arms modernization program that is being carried out, the British Government intends to considerably increase that potential in the years ahead. As ever, it relies on the comprehensive collaboration of the United States. So what emerges?

While transferring to their British partner part of their own nuclear weapons in the form of missile delivery vehicles and the appropriate technology, the U.S. diplomats at the Geneva talks are trying to deny that Britain's nuclear weapons are an indissoluble part of that potential which poses a grave threat to the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Meanwhile, London is not only objecting to the inclusion of the British potential at the Geneva talks but would even like to nullify those talks in advance by presenting the world with a fait accompli -- the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The white paper is Washington's assurance that U.S. cruise missiles will appear on British soil come what may. And what about the Geneva talks? Have they finished? The authors of the white paper are even prepared to term "too compromising" the NATO "two-track decision" which pays lipservice to the possibility of abandoning deployment in the event of success at the Geneva talks. That is quite some "compromise" that suits inveterate militarists!

In brief: London by its zeal would like to outdo those across the ocean who devised the course of militarist confrontation.

COPENHAGEN 'PEACE MEETING-83' UNDERWAY

Andropov Sends Message

LD161415 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Copenhagen July 16 TASS -- The "Peace Meeting-83" is held in the Danish city of Silkeborg in Central Yutland under the motto of the struggle against the arms race, for the prevention of thermonuclear holocaust, for universal disarmament and peace. Active members of the peace movement of Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden are taking part in the meeting.

The meeting addressed a message to Yuriy Andropov, president of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and leaders of north European countries asking them what they intended to do to promote peace and detente.

The meeting received an answer from Yuriy Andropov. It says, in part: "I fully share your concern over the U.S. and NATO intentions to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. This will only aggravate the threat to peace in Europe and this planet as a whole."

"The Soviet Union solidarises with the mottos under which your meeting is held. They express the aspirations of millions upon millions of people. I sincerely welcome your desire to make your contribution to the struggle to prevent nuclear war."

"The Soviet Union is doing everything within its capabilities to preserve peace and ensure security of nations, to uphold their sacred right to life and peaceful constructive work. Our entire foreign policy is aimed at attaining this most important goal of the present day. We are against competition in nuclear armaments, against any military competition in general."

The answer emphasised that the turning of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone could become a major step along the road of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and that the Soviet Union supported the idea.

The envoys of northern countries had received with enthusiasm the Soviet leaders' message to the participants in the "Peace Meeting-83", said H. Bendtsen (Denmark), one of the organisers of the forum.

He noted that they shared the opinion of the Soviet leader to the effect that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe would intensify the threat to peace in Europe and the world over, The Soviet Union had reaffirmed that it was striving for peace and security of nations, he said. The participants in the meeting welcomed the Soviet Union's support for the idea of turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Such a step would become a milestone on the way to banishing nuclear weapons from Europe. H, Bendtsen noted that President Reagan had thus far failed to respond to the letter addressed to him by the meeting. He added that unlike the Soviet Union, whose position was constructive, the Washington administration adamantly refused to discuss problems of peace and security.

The main motto of the Silkeborg meeting is "No To the Deployment of New U.S. Medium-Range Nuclear Missiles in Western Europe." The program of the forum is diverse and busy, including seminars, political discussions, concerts of professional and amateur art companies and concerts of anti-war songs. The meeting is sponsored by anti-war organisations of northern countries.

TASS Interviews Participant

LD152150 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Copenhagen July 15 TASS -- The address by Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the "Peace Meeting-83", which is taking place in the Danish city of Silkeborg these days, was taken enthusiastically by the delegates of the youth of Nordic countries today. This has been stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent by Henning Bendtsen (Denmark), one of the organizers of the meeting.

The participants in the forum, he said, share the Soviet leader's pronouncement that deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will increase still more the threat to peace in our continent and in the world as a whole. The Soviet Union has reaffirmed again that it does everything depending on it to preserve peace, to ensure the peoples' security, and to protect their sacred right to life and peaceful constructive work.

The participants in the meeting, Henning Bendsten pointed out further, are welcoming the Soviet Union's support for the idea of making Europe's north a nuclear-free zone. This step would become an important stage on the way to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

The White House has not yet replied to the letter sent by the participants in the "Peace Meeting-83". The letter was also addressed to President Reagan. The deadline is tomorrow, though. But, unlike the Soviet Union's constructive stand, the Washington administration constantly avoids discussing the problems of peace and security, Henning Bendtsen emphasised.

BRIEFS

FRENCHMEN VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- A delegation composed of a number of members of the French workers confederation is currently visiting Uzbekistan. The workers of the tractor factory in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek USSR, welcomed the French guests on 18 July. The visiting guests acquainted themselves with work conditions in the factory and attended a friendship meeting organized by the workers. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jul 83 GF]

SOVIET DELEGATION IN SYRIA ON MEDIATION MISSION

PM211555 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Jul 83 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondents report: "After Senior Soviet Official Military Visit, High-level Soviet Delegation Visit To Mediate Between Syria and PLO"]

[Text] Amman, Tunis -- A senior Soviet military official leading a large delegation has arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria that will last several days. Meanwhile, it has been announced that a high-level Soviet delegation is due to arrive in Syria as part of the current efforts to deal with the Palestinian-Syrian dispute.

An official Palestinian source in Damascus, yesterday expressed astonishment at radio and press agencies' interpretation of PLO executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's failure to visit the Soviet Union saying that this was at the request of the Soviets, who did not wish the visit to take place. The source said: "These reports and comments are baseless and all that has been said in this regard is mere illusions."

In another development Ahmad al-Yamani (Abu Mahir), member of the PFLP Politicla Bureau and of the PLO Executive Committee, issued a statement calling on the Palestinian leaders to stop all propaganda campaigns and wars of words between them so as to enable the brothers in the PLO and others to continue the mediation efforts they are carrying out."

USSR TO PLAY 'NO ROLE' IN SYRIAN-PLO DISPUTE

PM212211 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Jul 83 p 8

[From "AL-MAJALLAH Correspondents' Dispatches" feature]

[Text] According to information received by AL-MAJALLAH from well-informed Arab and Palestinian sources, the Soviet Union has refrained from embarking on a direct and official mediation between Syria and Yasir 'Arafat and has conveyed its opinion to the parties concerned.

The sources say that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko told the Palestinian delegation which visited Moscow last week under the chairmanship of Faruq Qaddumi -- Abu al-Lutf -- that the dispute within Fatah should be settled through dialogue, not by military means, and that there should be close cooperation between the PLO and Syria in the next phase.

Some informed sources say that Moscow clearly feels that the matter is out of its hands that it cannot carry out any successful mediation, and that it cannot put pressure on Syria or change Syria's position on this matter. Furthermore, the Soviet Union seems eager to strengthen its relations with the Syrian leadership and does not want to do anything which might arouse any sensitivities in Damascus. The maximum Moscow can do is to urge the two sides to stop fighting.

A senior Palestinian official has revealed to AL-MAJALLAH that, after his deportation from Damascus, 'Arafat met in Prague with a prominent Soviet official and a sharp discussion ensured between the two. 'Arafat told the Soviet Official: "If the Soviet Union wants to prove its friendship with the Palestinian people, then it must use all its weight to settle the present crisis with Syria and ensure the independence of Palestinian decisions."

The Soviet official did not commit himself to anything specific. He just reaffirmed support for 'Arafat's leadership and for Palestinian legitimacy. 'Arafat, however, understood that Moscow would play no role in this crisis, and that is probably why 'Arafat did not visit Moscow.

CYPRIOT DAILY CITED ON CIA ROLE IN IRAN

PM211622 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 29, 15-21 Jul 1983, Signed to Press 14 Jul 83 p 15

[Reprint of article from Nicosia's KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS: "The U.S. 'Fifth Column' in Iran"]

[Text] Some 4 years ago the Iranian people cast off the fetters of the shah's despotic regime and threw out a whole army of U.S. advisers and various "specialists" who had been overtly and shamelessly pillaging Iran. The victory of the revolution seemed to have opened up prospects for the independent development of Iranian society.

But neither the J. Carter administration nor, subsequently, the R. Reagan administration hid their primary aim of overthrowing the existing government in Iran and restoring America's lost positions. Now, too, Washington is promoting the implementation of these wild ideas in every way. CIA Director William Casey and former Presidential National Security Adviser Richard Allen have become the main implementers of these ideas. At first the main gamble was placed on the Iranian counterrevolutionary rabble entrenched, in particular, in a number of European and Asian countries. The CIA established firm contact with them and has been giving them multimillion-dollar financial assistance.

U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs is not limited to that, however. Its scale is far broader. Washington is also trying to involve other states in its anti-Iran campaign. As the Lebanese weekly SABAH AL-KHAYR has reported, special camps for training Iranian counterrevolutionary paramilitary formations have been set up and are in operation under CIA leadership on Turkish territory, in particular. CIA staffers created, trained, and armed the (Azadegan) organization. Its subversive terrorist gangs are being sent to Iranian territory where they are carrying out broad-scale subversive activity against the existing regime. That activity is being directed by U.S. representatives stationed in Istanbul.

In addition to Turkey, the United States is utilizing other Muslim countries for its aims. In Pakistan, for example, the CIA controls the so-called "Baluchestan Unity Front" which it created itself and which is headed by a certain (M. Libi) who maintains close links with the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. The "Movement for the Creation of the Sunni Republic of Baluchestan," which is led by Shaykh (Abdel Aziz) is also operating under CIA control.

Washington is also making broad use of detachments of Afghen insurgents stationed on Iranian territory and is doing so with the Iranian authorities' permission. More and more new evidence is coming to light that the United States is directing the activity of Afghan counterrevolutionaries not only to oppose the B. Karmal government in Afghanistan but also to resolve an equally important task -- undermining the position of the existing regime in Iran.

As is now well known, the number of agents recruited by the CIA in Iran totals 8,000 and the United States is doing everything possible to strengthen and expand its "fifth column." Furthermore, through the instrument of the "Muslim brotherhood" organization, which is in the CIA's service, pro-U.S. religious societies like the (Khodzhatiye) are being set up and are sowing discord in the country and eliminating those they do not like.

SOVIET-NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC CONTACTS DETAILED

PM220914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov article: "The Republic Defends Itself and Builds: Fourth Anniversary of the Revolution in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The growing role of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have cast off the fetters of imperialist dependence, is one of the noteworthy features of the modern world. The building of the new life and the defense of the peoples' revolutionary gains are taking place in a situation of difficulties which are being exacerbated as a result of imperialism's continuing efforts to reverse these countries' historical destinines. But the peoples are frustrating the criminal designs of enemies and traveling their chosen path. The Republic of Nicaragua is confirmation of this.

The years which have elapsed since the victorious revolution of 19 July 1979 have shown that this small state, located in a region which Yankee imperialists proclaim to be either the "underbelly" of the United States or the zone where their "fourth border" supposedly lies, is courageously upholding the freedom it has won and making efforts to ensure peaceful conditions for its people.

The difficulties which have confronted the people are immense. The Somoza regime ruined the country. Last year this was compounded by devastating floods, which gave way to an unexpected drought and did great harm to the national economy.

The Republic's enemies are trying to take advantage of these difficulties. The destruction of the gains of the Nicaraguan revolution is one of the aims of the present U.S. Administration. Washington masks its criminal plans with fabrications alleging that Nicaragua is "exporting revolution" to neighboring countries. But these inventions are designed for simpletons and calculated to disorient public opinion.

The U.S. ruling clique is waging a real war against Nicaragua. War has not been formally declared, but it does not cease, for all that, to be a bloody intervention pursuing overtly counterrevolutionary aims. As G. Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, pointed out, Washington "resorts to intervention whenever it tries to prevent Latin American countries from embarking on the socialist path of development."

The CIA has knocked together an army of killers from among Somoza's rabble and is training and generously funding it. Mercenary forces make constant incursions into Nicaragua. As THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, it is the hope of the White House that the young republic "will be exhausted by battles which divert its forces." CIA and Pentagon agents are operating behind the lines of the Sandinista People's Army. Honduras has been turned into an invasion bridgehead. Even now, the Honduran-Nicaraguan border is virtually a front line.

Nicaraguan patriots are also having to suppress other subversive actions by imperialists, including fighting on the economic and ideological fronts. Attempts are being made to ring the country with an economic blockade and a trade boycott. The United States has stopped buying Nicaraguan sugar. It has not only refused credits itself, but is also stepping up pressure on other countries and international financial establishments to undermine Nicaragua's financial position. However, economic subversion is also failing.

The Republic's fraternal relations with the USSR, Cuba, and other socialist countries are of great significance in helping the Nicaraguan people to thwart imperialism's latest designs.

Nicaraguan exports to the CEMA countries are expanding.

Imports of commodities from the socialist states have increased -- to 11.5 percent in 1982 as opposed to 3.3 percent in 1981. The socialist countries supply Nicaragua with motor vehicles, construction and road equipment, tractors and other agricultural machines, chemical products, medical supplies, machine tools, and food. Nicaragua in turn sells them its traditional export products -- primarily coffee, sugar, and cotton. Nicaragua is opening up its natural riches and developing power generation, transportation, and means of communication with the socialist countries' assistance. Hundreds of specialists from Cuba and East European countries are working there.

Cooperation with our country is assuming broad scope. The USSR gives Nicaragua technical and economic assistance in the spheres of power generation, the mining and textile industries, fishing, geology, public health, and the training of national cadres. Soviet organizations are helping, for example, to draw up a scheme to use the hydroelectric resources of the middle section of the Rio Grande de Matagalpa, as well as in the construction of the (Kopalar) Hydroelectric Power Station. Joint efforts are being made to draw up a master plan for the development of Nicaragua's fish industry on the basis of research which has been conducted.

Nicaraguan patriots are selflessly building a new life. Profound transformations are being implemented in the economic sphere resulting in the gradual liquidation of backwardness. The process of reviving and developing national culture, which now belongs to the broad masses, is taking place. The working people's political activeness and their role in resolving the tasks of the revolution are growing.

Nicaragua's international prestige is strengthening. Its ties with countries in Latin America and West Europe are expanding. Nicaragua is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. Managua's efforts directed toward a political settlement of the situation in the Central American region encounter broad support in the world.

More than 25 years ago, at the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival, Carlos Fonseca, leader of the Nicaraguan revolution and founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, planted a tree in a Moscow park as a token of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union. Now this tree has grown and symbolizes the developing relations between our countries' peoples. These relations elicit the profound satisfaction of Soviet people, who are ready to strengthen them in the name of peace and progress.

EL SALVADOR OPPOSITIONIST INTERVIEWED

PM211033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul First Edition p 3

[Interview with Mario (Carranza), member of the political-diplomatic commission of the El Salvador National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, by APN correspondent I. Petushkov for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Victory Is Inevitable -- date not specified]

[Text] Managua -- El Salvador National Liberation Front (FMLN) fighters have carried out a number of successful combat operations against the puppet regime's troops in recent weeks.

"An FMLN detachment recently conducted a successful operation in the small town of El Fuego, located in the department of Morazan. Its significance is broader than that of an ordinary battle," Mario (Carranza), member of the political-diplomatic commission of the El Salvador National Liberation Front and Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR), told APN correspondent I. Petushkov. "After all, it was the crack ('Atlakatl') goon battalion, one of three which have undergone special counterinsurgency training in the United States, which fell into the ambush. Some 80 goons were killed in the battle and three were taken prisoner.

"This battle," Mario (Carranza) continued, "is evidence of the increased potential of the patriotic forces, who are striking increasingly effectively against government troops. We have recently carried out a number of successful operations. Among these one could mention the taking of the town of (Sinkhery) in the department of Cabanas, the destruction of government troops' modern communications facilities in (Kakayatike) in the department of Morazan, the taking of the town of Tenansingo, and the capture of positions on the highway leading to the town of Suchitoto. In addition, partisans have destroyed a shortwave communications center in the small town of La Torrencilla."

[Question] Why, in your opinion, has the reactionary regime concentrated its troops in the major cities?

[Answer] This is a measure forced on the Salvadoran dictatorship. The FMLN is striking increasingly successfully against small and medium-sized army garrisons. The troop losses are considerable. This has brought about a sharp fall in the soldier's morale. The number surrendering has increased. In 5 months of this year alone FMLN subunits have captured more than 1,500 items of diverse enemy weaponry: machine guns, grenade launchers and guns. These constitute major losses to the Salvadoran Army. But for us it is an opportunity to arm hundreds more fighters. Thus, by concentrating its troops in the majro cities, the Salvadoran Government is trying to check a further fall in soldiers' morale and reduce manpower and hardware losses.

[Question] Reports have appeared in the world press that FMLN fighters control one-third of the country's territory....

[Answer] The situation in El Salvador today is characterized by a new, qualitatively higher level of the liberation struggle. FMLN detachments have increased in numbers, and their armament has improved. As junta troops have been forced to abandon the small and medium-sized centers of population in rural localities, so the territory controlled by us has expanded. An opportunity to intensify the FMLN's political influence has emerged. In a number of areas the local population has created by direct and open voting organs of people's power at the level of villages and municipalities and even at the level of certain departments. In the liberated regions schools are operating, cooperatives are being created, and self-defense detachments are being formed. The agenda includes the distribution of landowners' estates to the peasants and the creation of cooperatives.

We are convinced that our victory is objectively conditioned. This conclusion is provided by analysis of the economic, political, and military situation. I am not speaking only of the future. The concrete situation in the country convincingly indicates that the signs of the revolution's victory are present right now.

[Question] Say something, please, about the MNLF-FDR's new proposals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

[Answer] President Reagan has stated that the United States would agree to the establishment of contacts between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas on the question of holding elections. But do the White House representatives really want to begin a dialogue on resolving the conflict in El Salvador? We are convinced that they do not. We are aware that the commotion about elections is the latest stunt by Salvadoran reaction and American imperialism. For its part, the MNLF-FDR is proposing to Washington that talks be held on a wide range of questions. The talks must secure our country's sovereignty. The United States must leave El Salvador.

The talks must be conducted between representatives of the Salvadoran regime and the U.S. Administration on the one hand, and the MNLF and the FDR on the other.

We have also stated that observers and witnesses from noninterested countries must be present at these talks. Our position is as follows: First to begin talks with a sincere desire to achieve peace, and second, to secure an atmosphere of trust at them.

SHULTZ' REPORT ON RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR ATTACKED

LD211500 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Washington's New Farce" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- TASS political news analysist Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The Washington administration's hypocritical approach to human rights is graphically illustrated by a report sent by Secretary of State Shultz on behalf of President Reagan to the U.S. Congress. It claims that the situation with human rights in El Salvador continues to improve.

Washington is thus enacting another farce to rescue the corrupt puppet regime of Magana waging a war of extermination against its own people.

El Salvador's horrible realities resoundingly smash the cynical allegations of the Reagan administration about progress in human rights in El Salvador. What "democracy" and "liberalization" can there be in that long-suffering Central American country languishing under the yoke of a criminal dictatorship?

Mass-scale terror, repression, and killings of innocent people have become commonplace in El Salvador today. Horrendous atrocities are perpetrated by the Salvadoran military, armed with American weapons and trained by American instructors, against the civilian population. "Death squads," paramilitary units of the Salvadoran ultras, are on the rampage in the country round the clock. Peaceful villages are subjected to barbarous bombardment and shelling. All those who are suspected of "contacts with guerrillas" are shot without charge of trial. Thousands of people are rounded up, taken away in trucks and executed by firing squads.

Representatives of the Salvadoran military and "security forces," responsible for gross violations of human rights, enjoy complete impunity. Persons guilty of killing American missionaries in the country have not yet been made to answer for their crimes.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, speaking in Tokyo the other day, characterised the Salvadoran junta as a bloodthirsty regime.

According to the press, altogether 43,000 people have been killed in El Salvador due to political motives during the past three years. About 3,000 people were arrested and "vanished without trace." Even according to the U.S. Embassy, the number of victims of the junta is constantly growing this year.

The United States is fully responsible for mass-scale violations of human rights in El Salvador. Indeed, the junta will not last a week without Washington's generous financial aid.

That was why the comedy played by the White House over the "liberalisation" of the criminal Salvadoran regime cannot dupe anyone. "Progress" in human rights in El Salvador is a gross falsehood of the Washington administration.

It is intended to sanction the buildup of massive military and economic support for the corrupt regime and the expansion of direct U.S. intervention in that country.

Remarks On Salvadoran Rights Hit

LD212248 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that the human rights record of El Salvador met the legal requirements for foreign aid. Under the law, aid to El Salvador can be appropriated only if the administration certifies every 6 months that progress has been made in various areas of human rights. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Shortly before Mr Shultz once again certified that progress is being made in human rights in El Salvador, former President Carter said in Tokyo the Salvadoran Government is one of the most bloodthirsty in our hemisphere. Not the most bloodthirsty, but one of the most bloodthirsty. This semantic nuance may be a reason why the Salvadoran junta qualifies for United States aid. To give Mr Shultz credit where it belongs, he said that the pace of change there is disturbingly slow. There is also slow progress in bringing the murders of U.S. citizens to justice. As far as Salvadorans go, the number of civilian deaths rose from 160 a month on the average in the 6 months of 1982 to 177 a month this year. I can imagine Max Kempelman, who leads the U.S. delegation at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation, blowing a gasket if El Salvador were in Europe, but El Salvador is in Central America, which makes all the difference.

The whole thing is 100 percent political. The Reagan administration wants Congress to keep giving money to help the Salvadoran junta stay in power. A bloodthirsty government in Central or Latin America is good and decent as long as it is pro-American. Should it fall, other bloodthirsty regimes may also fall. America will be left without friends -- that is without the regimes which allow the wholesale looting of national resources and wealth by American corporations. The number of civilian skulls flowing back and forth on the political abacus of Central America don't count. If there has got to be freedom there, it'll be rammed down the throats of poor and illiterate peasants by death squads, security forces, and army troops.

El Salvador has been described as one of the most bloodthirsty regimes in the Western Hemisphere. What regime is the most bloodthirsty? The one in Honduras or Chile or Paraguay? They are all friends of America. What General Pinochet did to the Chileans with Washington's assistance in 1973 is well-known. He once again resorted to terror and troops during the recent waves of national protest. Honduras is being turned into a bridgehead for a full-scale war against Nicaragua. Regular intrusions by anti-Sandinista elements into Nicaragua can no longer satisfy the administration, which is bent on overthrowing the government there. A bipartisan commission headed by Henry Kissinger is expected to work out political recommendations for how to strangle national liberation in Central America and at the same time help the Congress and the public overcome their revulsion and fears over being drawn into Vietnam-type conflicts there.

Usually, it is President Reagan who certifies progress in the field of human rights in El Salvador. This time he relegated the honour to Mr Shultz. President Reagan was busy signing a proclamation celebrating the 200th birth anniversary of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of much of South America from the Spanish. What the administration wants to nip in the bud today is a struggle to liberate Central America from the smothering embrace of the United States.

INCREASE OF U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN C.A. EYED

LD211412 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 21 TASS -- Observers regard the decision of the Reagan administration to hold large-scale U.S. Honduran military exercises as open blackmail and an undisguised threat to Nicaragua and Central American nations fighting against oppression, for freedom and democracy. The exercises are to begin in August, but nonetheless a group of U.S. naval ships, including U.S. helicopter carrier "Ranger", is already under way to the Pacific coast of Central America. According to a statement made by a spokesman for the Pentagon, the U.S. Administration is closely studying the issue of dispatching one more aircraft carrier force to the area of the planned exercises. According to the Pentagon spokesman, the purpose of the presence of a group of U.S. naval ships near the cost of Central America was to underscore U.S. interest in the developments in the region.

The WASHINGTON POST writes, quoting administation officials, that the United States is planning to escalate substantially its military presence in Central America to "intimidate" the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua. The exercises, THE POST writes, will last for at least four or five months and will be held very close to the Nicaraguan border. Earlier the press reported that 5,000 U.S. Army officers and men were getting ready for a lift to Honduras. During the exercises it is planned to modernize several air fields in Honduras, and set up an extensive network of ammunition depots there. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration is studying plans in accordance with which U.S. Air Force transport planes and Army engineers are to be dispatched to Honduras.

This is what stands behind the demagogic declarations of the White House incumbent concerning his striving for peace in Central America where, through Washington's fault, the flames of an armed conflict are spreading now. Hard facts demonstrate that statements made by President Reagan and his team are a propaganda ploy devised for simpletons. Edward Markey, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, made a trenchant remark about the policy of the Reagan administration in Central America when he said that the United States was headed toward a second Vietnam and not toward ensuring peace. Many Americans who are seriously concerned over the escalation of Washington's interference in the affairs of Central Amreica cannot but share Mr Markey's view.

U.S., ISRAEL SAID TO BLAME FOR C.A 'CRIMES'

LD211845 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The Washington administration is making an active use of the Israeli Zionist regime to further its plans in Central America. As is reported by the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES today, Israel, at the request of the Reagan administration, intensively supplies arms to the anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who entrenched themselves in Honduras and Costa Rica. CIA mercenaries who commit bandit attacks on the territory of the Sandinist republic are supplied with artillery guns, firearms, mines, ammunition. Israeli military advisers, along with American "Green Berets", direct the bandits' terroristic activity.

Links between Zionists and former Somocistas have a long history. Somoza troops broadly used Israeli weapons in the struggle against the revolutionary patriotic forces. And in the last few months of the dictator's rule, when the Pentagon stopped arms deliveries to Somoza under the public pressure, Israel became the main supplier of armaments to the bloody pro-American regime.

Central and South America have turned into one of the most profitable markets for Israel's military industry. The French newspaper LE MATIN, touching upon Israel's penetration into Latin America, wrote late last year that the cost of Israeli arms deliveries to that region in 1981 was estimated at 2,000 million dollars.

In response to the U.S. unconditional support for its expansionist policy in the Middle East, Israel becomes increasingly involved into U.S. military ventures in Central America. The reckless policy of the White House towards Central America is giving rise to growing condemnation by the American public, and for President Reagan it becomes more difficult to get from Congress approval for military aid to anti-people's regimes of Central America. In such conditions, Israel noticeably invigorated arms deliveries to that region.

Apart from Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Israeli arms go to Honduras and Guatemala. The Air Force of those countries is equipped with Israeli Arava transport planes, Kfir tactical jet fighter planes. The armies of those countries are being supplied with Galil rifles, Uzi submachine guns, military boats, tanks, and long-range guns. In Guatemala, according to the press, there are now 500 Israeli military advisers who train the local punitive troops in the tactics of conducting "anti-guerrilla warfare".

Israel, conducting massive arms deliveries, bears responsibility, along with the United States, for the bloody crimes which are committed in Central America by the reactionary pro-American regimes.

KAZAKH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Information Report

PM181236 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 1

["Information Report on Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 10th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 June 1983.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum 'Topical Issues of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work' and the Speech Delivered at th Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Speaking in the debates on the report were Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinograd Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Z.S. Aliyeva, operator at the Pavlodar imeni 50-letiya SSR aluminum plant; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Ye N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of the Turgay Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; B.A. Tulepbayev, vice president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the board of the republica "Znaniye" Society; A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Zh.Ye.Yerkimbekov, Kazakh SSR minister of culture; U. Kushekov, first secretary of the Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.V. Sidorova, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy party raykom, Kustanay Oblast; S.M. Maulenkulov, director of the Achisay polymetallic combine, Chimkent Oblast, T. Yesetov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.G. Platayev, Kazakh SSR minister of internal affairs; A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of the Taldy-Kurgan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Ye. Sh. Shaykin, first secretary of the Sergeyevskiy party raykom, North Kazakhstan Oblast; O.O. Suleyman, chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for Cinematography; K.B. Balakhmetov, Kazakh SSR minister of education; K.T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council, Sh.R. Yuleukenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; and S.A. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the plenum.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion wholly and fully approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the policy provisions and conclusions set forth in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them as an unswerving guideline for execution. It was stressed that the unanimous election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was welcomed everywhere with profound satisfaction.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee expressed the firm conviction that the republic's communists and working people will devote all their efforts to implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and further enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work and will mobilize the working people for the successful fulfillment of the ever-growing tasks of communist building.

With this the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum ended its work.

N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

Kunayev Report

PM200913 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 pp 1-3

[Abbreviated version of report delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at the 29 June Kazakh Communist Party Committee Plenum: "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum 'Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work' and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session, by the common admission of the progressive world public, were the most important events of recent times in the life of our country and the entire world.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a program speech at the plenum, voicing on the party's behalf specific proposals aimed at further improving the socioeconomic relations of the society of mature socialism and expressing with new force Soviet people's desire for lasting, just, and irreversible peace on earth.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech, the report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and all plenum's materials generated warm approval among the Soviet people and tremendous political interest all over the world.

The plenum analyzed and generalized the party's collective experience from profound Marxist-Leninist positions. Its purposeful decisions express the urgent problems of society, consider the communists' numerous wishes, and substantiate the next tasks in further improving ideological work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress

The USSR Supreme Soviet session held after the plenum unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The election of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as head of the Soviet state has met with a profound response and unanimous approval among Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

The session examined the question of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy and approved the law on labor collectives and the enhancement of their role in managing enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Both events -- the plenum and the session -- generated a big international response and showed convincingly that for Lenin's party there is no cause more important than the welfare of the Soviet people and an honest, constructive policy for lasting, just peace on earth.

Uppermost in the world public's response is the idea that despite all the acuteness of international tension, the party of Soviet Communists is firmly convinced that an end can and must be put to nuclear madness. Commenting on the results of the plenum, many foreign mass media are noting that the USSR's objective is not simply to prevent war. The Soviet Union is seeking a fundamental normlization of international relations and the consolidation and development of all good principles in these relations.

The plenum and the session convincingly affirmed once more the loyalty of our party and people to the immortal teaching of Marx and Lenin, whose lodestar now shines more brightly and victoriously than ever.

And if the ideas of scientific communism are now becoming our thinking, as Karl Marx put it, and are taking possession of our convictions and pervading our conscience, so that it is impossible to break with them without breaking our hearts, then the great force of Marxism-Leninism -- the most correct and just teaching in the world -- is convincingly having an effect here.

The whole world can see that the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee are distinguished by a profoundly scientific nature, all-around balance, and a realistic approach. That is the style that makes up the basis of the impressive successes in the economic, political, and spiritual development of our society, one of whose main tasks is the formation of the new man, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted with special force.

A very important factor here will be the new edition of the CPSU program that is being prepared, fully taking into consideration the natural laws of the systematic and all-around improvement of developed socialism.

The party's profoundly realistic and comprehensively substantiated policy, the CPSU Central Committee's timely demands for raising the working people's discipline, responsibility, and class tempering, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's multifaceted activity are meeting with the warmest support and approval from communists and all working people of the republic, who are fully determined to do everything in their power for the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the party of the great Lenin.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum resolution and its materials particularly stress the importance of further intensifying ideological work.

The main thing here is to seek an effective outlet for ideological work into the state of affairs in the economy, its closer link with all urgent problems of economic management.

"All our ideological, educational, and propaganda work," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov points out, "must be resolutely raised to the level of the great and complex tasks that the party is resolving in the process of improving mature socialism. The party committees at all levels and every party organization must realize that, for all the importance of the other questions that they have to study (economic, organizational, and others), ideological work is being increasingly brought to the fore."

It is this that should be the purposeful aim and supreme criterion of all the political educational work of the Kazanhstan party organization because the republic, with its mighty industry, large-scale capital construction, and developed rural economy must continue to accomplish great deeds for the further consolidation of the economic, defense, and spiritual potential of our motherland and the entire socialist community.

That is why, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, we must develop consciousness in every way, improve our people's world outlook standard, and spearhead our efforts toward the constant consolidation of plan and labor discipline, the intensification of the regime of thrift and economy, and the strengthening of a healthy moral and psychological climate in every collective.

Through the creative will of the party and the Soviet people's labor, Kazakhstan, together with the other fraternal republics, has become a region of amazing achievements, proving to the whole world the great vital force and advantages of real socialism.

Just 4 years before Great October, a "specialist" on Russian outlying districts wrote: "Gardens, houses, majestic buildings, and works of art are unnecessary and incomprehensible to the nomad, just as all settled culture in unnecessary and incomprehensible to him. If they could, the nomads would turn the whole world into pasture."

Time has rightly swept aside the absurdity of these views.

The country and the world now well know our mighty industry and rapidly developing power industry, our great Kazakh grain crops, and our multisectoral stockraising.

Soviet Kazakhstan's advanced science and multi-genre culture are strengthening and developing, confidently merging into the all-union and progressive treasury of all mankind's spiritual riches.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, 180 new industrial enterprises, large-scale shops and production facilities equipped in full accordance with the requirements of the scientific and technical revolution have been commissioned in the republic. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, despite very difficult climatic conditions, the republic has sold the state over 27 million tons of grain. The production of other arable and stockraising output has been increased. Dozens of social and consumer services establishments have been commissioned and a great deal of housing has been constructed in each of the 19 oblasts. The prosperity of all categories of the population is steadily growing Mounting concern is being displayed for war and labor veterans, the younger generation, and families with many children.

But to live even better, the party stresses, it is necessary to work even more harmoniously and effectively in every sector of the economy and culture. Right now and in the foreseeable future Kazakhstan is faced with tasks of enormous importance. Aware of their complexity, the republic's communists and all working people can and must do everything in their power to resolve successfully the great nationwide task that is the fulfillment of the country's food and energy programs, the further development of unique territorial production complexes, the unconditional buildup of the capacities of a multisectorial industry., the production of large Kazakh grain harvests and stockraising output, and the development of all spheres of science, health care, education, and culture.

During the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, we must overcome existing shortcomings, achieve the complete coordination of management and economic and ideological educational work, eliminate the division between scientific and propaganda elements, raise the role of the social sciences, and overcome the inertia of the mass media and creative unions, institutions, and organizations.

Today we must admit very frankly that, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov rightly noted, it is here that our foes -- formalism, routine, timidity, and sometimes mental laziness -- are to be found.

Ideological work lacks all-encompassing comprehensiveness and specific detail, as a result of which there are frequent instances of thriftlessness and negligent attitude toward problems of labor productivity growth and of the introduction of new equipment and technology and toward contract commitments and the people's property.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum obliged party organizations to approach unresolved tasks with fresh eyes and in a strictly realistic manner. In this regard the plenum itself and its materials provide the correct tuning, which we must follow unconditionally. Our efforts ultimately have a supreme goal -- forming a comprehensively developed individual whose interests organically merge with the interests of all society and who takes an aware part in all its affairs.

We know well our successes and achievements, Comrade Kunayev continued. That is why I think it will be right to concentrate on unresolved questions, on what we have to do on the scale of the republic in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Under our conditions there is some point in beginning by organizing effective labor emulation, that is, socialist competition, as a component and indissoluble part of all mass political work. The main aims of socialist competition are to improve the quality of output and to ameliorate the use of production capacities, raw material, energy, and worktime.

The Kazakhs have plenty of good experience here. This experience exists in practice in every oblast and every rayon and in many collectives. Unfortunately, full use is not made of it everywhere. Frequently the essence of labor emulation is stifled by formalism. At the Zhanatas ore administration, Dzhambul Oblast, and other places there are more than enough appeals, "schedules" and "screens." Yet not all workers know their duties and who is competing with whom.

This approach toward labor competition is not worth much. It is time to part resolutely with any mere show and with endless "initiative mania." For in our republic initiatives are adopted on any pretext. One main administration in the capital has even issued an initiative "to return from the lunch break on time."

Karaganda Oblast and other oblasts zealously disseminate the slogan "Not a single laggard bystander!" Yet just think, comrades, a laggard is never a bystander, he is always behind. The meaning should always be sensible, not bureaucratic. As for Karaganda Oblast itself, the number of laggards there is so far being reduced only slowly.

The 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress had already stated absolutely clearly: The following initiative is desireable everywhere -- working in the spirit of the time, creatively, vigorously, with full effect, strengthening discipline and order by every means, and increasing the return on every sector.

Comrade Kunayev then focused the plenum participants' attention on the need to form a new type of economic thinking according with the present stage of the society of mature socialism. The importance was stressed of making effective use of literally all means of ideological influence -- only thus is it possible to develop the qualities so necessary in our time, such as efficency, socialist initiative, a high degree of responsibility, and the ability to make economies sensible in everything, as Yu. V. Andropov stressed, "from a ton of metal to a kilogram of grain."

In that sense the speaker noted the very important part played by economic education, which in the republic encompasses over 2 million people employed in the material production sphere. Economic study is now being linked more closely with practice. But unfortunately this improvement has not yet been achieved everywhere. The Ministries of Power and Electrification (Comrade Ivanov), the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade Alderbayev), Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Chernyshov), and Motor Transport (Comrade Kadyrbayev) were rightly criticized for the poor organization of economic education in their systems.

Study in a number of labor collectives of Guryev, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and Turgay Oblasts is still being conducted in a merely scholastic manner.

It is a very short step from lack of economic education to thriftlessness and squandering. Is that not the reason why some subdivisions of the Ministries of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), Rural Construction (Comrade Musin), Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Parimbetov), and the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev) and a number of farms and rayons of Aktyubinsk, Dzhezkazgan, Taldy-Kurgan, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts are allowing many instances of overexpenditure, losses and spoilage?

The CPSU Central Committee plenum recalled once more that the party's course toward strong discipline and thrift is by no means a short-term campaign, and in future neither the party nor society will be liberal toward those who fail to understand or are reluctant to understand this.

The movement for a communist attitude toward labor is a tested means in the struggle for discipline and organization, a healthy moral and psychological climate, and the boosting of creative activeness. Taking part are over 3.5 million of the republic's working people. Over 1.5 million have won the lofty title of shock workers of communist labor.

Impressive figures. But is this honorable title always gained on merit? Unfortunately not. On the Konstantinovskiy Sovkhoz, Tselinograd Oblast, the chief economist, chief agronomist, and the chairman of the workers committee bear this title. Yet the farms run at a loss and harvests here, like labor discipline, are poor.

The most principled assessment must be made of such instances.

Universal concern must be displayed to ensure that as many collectives as possible connected with material production take part in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

The party committees must be more persistent in developing the team contract. This applies primarily to the systems of the ministries headed by Comrades Motoriko, Yerzhanov, Musin, Bekbulatov, Kipshakbayev, Tyumebayev, and others.

Together with the team contract, the mentorship system is a great help in young replacements' political, labor, and moral education. It is acquiring a mass nature in the republic. Over 150,000 of the best representatives of Kazakhstan's working class are helping in young people's acquisition of professional skill and abilities in public work. These representatives include over 500 heroes of socialist labor.

Useful experience of mentorship, approved by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, has been accumulated at the Balkhash Order of Lenin Mining and Metallurgical Combine. This experience must become the possession of other labor collectives, the speaker stressed. There is no need here to "duplicate" it. It is not the form but its noble essence that is important.

The Komsomol has a large part to play in young people's communist education. The Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Abdrakhmanov) must pay daily attention to the organizational-political consolidation of Komsomol organizations and the improvement of their internal work and must overcome red tape and excessive organizational measures. The republic Komsomol Central Committee still sometimes veers too sharply in the wrong direction and is in a hurry to publish its conclusions in youth newspapers. Yet it sometimes fails to display due initiative where it ought to. It is to be supposed that this criticism will help the Kazakhstan Komsomol staff to set up harmonious, precise work in the spirit of the requirements of the time.

Comrades! Much has been done in the republic to intensify the effectiveness of ideological and political education. The most important task here is to improve the system of party education. Many party organizations consistently seek to improve the ideological standard of party study, strengthening its links with life.

There has been an improvement in the qualitative makeup of propaganda workers, they are all party members and almost all have higher education. At classes there have begun to be more profound debates and discussions of subjects of concern. Interesting events are being held in connection with the year of Karl Marx and the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress. On this plane the ideological experience of the republic Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, the S.M. Kirov Kazakhstan State University, the MVD schools, the Aktyubinsk Civil Aviation Higher Flying School, and many others deserves support.

At the same time formalism and dogmatism have still not been overcome in party education everywhere. At the Severnyy Pit, Dzhezkazgan Oblast, everyone is taught in a bunch, with no consideration for their general educational and political level. The apparatus of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and several other ministries operates in a similar way. In the Semipalatinsk Oblast part organization (Comrade Kubashev) every fourth student fails to read prime sources. And in Sarkandskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, even the propaganda workers could not say precisely what they were studying. Of course, no benefit accrues from this sorry study.

There is some point in taking a more attentive look at how visual agitation is employed. Standardization, overloading, and lack of taste in visual agitation sharply reduces its effectiveness. Have a good think about that, comrades. If necessary, learn from those who know how to agitate visually. There is also good experience of this kind in the republic, and it must be used.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum directs us toward investigating in depth the organization of party education and mass political study and resolutely eliminating dogmatism and formalism. And we must do this without fail. It is extremely important to develop active forms of studies, to really seek to master in depth the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which is the spiritual quintessence, the soul, of everything progressive developed by mankind.

Our forges of ideological cadres, like the Alma-Ata Higher Party School (Comrade Batyrbekov), the Kazakh S.M. Kirov State University (Comrade Dzholdasbekov), and other higher and secondary specialized educational establishments have every opportunity for teaching their students more thoroughly the actual practice of communist building alongside the theory.

Much is being done in the republic on this score. But unfortunately to this day all is not well with the consolidation of educational establishments' material base. The state issues considerable funds for the purpose, but they are not assimilated everywhere, especially in the construction of vocational and technical colleges. It is time the leaders of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin), other ministries, and all obkoms and oblispolkoms drew the correct conclusions.

The speaker noted the importance of enhancing the prestige of vocational and technical colleges in the young people's education system.

It is important to improve everywhere the quality of teaching of the social disciplines that form the young specialists' civic creed, because this quality is not up to standard in many VUZes.

Is that not why, when they have received their diploma, the graduates of VUZes of the Ministry of Education (Comrade Balakhmetov), the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Naribayev), and the Ministry of Health (Comrade Aliyev) are in no hurry to reach their appointed posts and when they have arrived do not work with their specialty but sometimes even as buffet attendants or vendors of fizzy drinks and beer.

We must be considered in every way to improve the quality of training and education in schools, technical colleges, and VUZes, the speaker stressed once more.

Wonderful young people are growing up in our republic. At the party's call their best envoys are working in exemplary fashion at the Baykal-Amur railroad, in Ekibastuz, and many other shock construction sites. Student detachments are working well. Any useful deed in the country is primarily an active deed of the Komsomol and all young people.

Instances of immoral conduct, drunkenness, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena among young people are all the more annoying. Some parents, including very respectable people, connive at some of them. We cannot shut our eyes to all this.

The authority of the family and teacher collective must be fair, imposing, and effective, and it must be wielded intelligently and without haste. Not as the article "Why Are They Inert" did ("they" are students), recommending to schoolchildren that they copy out...the decisions of the teachers' party meetings. This "experience" was promoted to the rank of great wisdom -- yet, there is a considerable difference between the tasks of the pupils and the tasks of their teachers (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 May 1983).

Comrades!

In speaking of the need for a resolute turn toward the real practical tasks set by life, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted the importance of enhancing the role of the social sciences: "The social sciences must become, to the same extent as the natural sciences, the effective helpmate of the party and entire people in resolving these tasks."

In that sense too the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, its Social Sciences Department, the relevant ministries, and the Kazakh branch of the USSR Philosophical Society must be concerned to fulfill the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and to ensure the prompt ideological consideration of important advances in our reality, where living practice outstrips theory almost everywhere.

Take our republic. The heroic virgin land epic generated and activated most notable socioeconomic processes and changes. And they are now far broader than before, Thus in the republic the working class is starting to form the majority in the countryside. Not only the countryside's economic structure but also the nature of its workers, their way of life and mentality are changing. The concept of the "virgin lander" has been filled with truly revolutionary meaning and has been confidently materialized in one of the irrefutable categories of the future, embodied in the reality of mature socialism.

This reality has begun to be characterized by the intensifying internationalization of all aspects of life -- economic, material, and spiritual -- and the family relations aspect. The mass voluntary mastering of the Russian language -- the language of international communication promoting the development and mutual enrichment of elements of the present reality of our multinational republic, where representatives of over 100 nationalities and ethnic groups are living in a friendly fraternal family and working for communism -- acts as an important factor.

That is gratifying and obvious.

However, something else is also obvious, to wit that, unfortunately, to this day in the social sciences and above all economic science, philosophy, sociology, jurisprudence, and demographic studies, the changes taking place are very poorly reflected and there is inadequate resort to practice.

Here too the time has come for lofty exactingness, for a profound analysis and for justified actions, the time not for loud promises, but for truly creative deeds, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov quite justifiably points out.

The importance of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, which has produced many thorough studies of the history of the Kazakh Communist Party, translations of the classic Marxist-Leninist writers, and studies of the experience of party work, is undoubted from the viewpoint of implementing tasks of ideological and mass political work.

However, a number of the branch's leading specialists, led by its director, Comrade Akhmetov, are now eagerly sharing their time with various educational establishments in Alma-Ata, and by no means on a voluntary basis. As a result their own plans suffer and individual themes are carried over from one year to the next. All this does not promote the professional authority of the institution, whose creative potential can and must be used to the full.

Comrade Kunayev devoted the next section of his report to topical questions of the further improvement of forms and methods of controlling the ideological process, and a thoughtful cadres policy aimed at ensuring the genuine unity of political educational and economic organizational activity.

Special emphasis was placed on the fact that much here depends on the authority and competence of the party committees at literally all levels and on their secretaries -- both first secretaries and those in charge of ideological questions -- and on the purposeful activity of ideological sections, including the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, culture, science and educational establishments, and foreign relations sections.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently drew the attention of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section (Comrade Shestakov) most directly to a number of grave shortcomings and omissions in its work.

In ideological work at all levels it is important not only to be "raring to go" and "fired by enthusiasm" and to compile measures, but also to feel the pulse of the time acutely, not to avoid controversial issues, not to protect oneself from publicity, criticism, and self-criticism, and always to be in the thick of ideological life.

But can we expect a lot from a worker who himself does not visit the theater or cinema for years on end, for instance, who has become overgrown with moss, as they say, but has not lost the habit of issuing orders not only with an air of intelligence but also by bellowing. Rudeness instead of a high level of culture, shouting instead of sensible explanation and bureaucratic administration are impermissible.

To corroborate this, the report leveled keen, justified, personal criticism against individual leading workers of Aktyubinsk, Turgay, Tselinograd, and several other obkoms and raykoms who have too narrow an understanding of their tasks and do not bother to meet with people directly in collectives or with acquiring a high standard of communication or profound self-education, which has a far from ideal effect on their authority and, the main thing, on their work results.

Correct action is being taken by those party committees that analyze the activity of ideological subdepartments and the workers personally responsible for them from the viewpoint of their specific links with life and who subsequently make active use of public opinion to perform ideological work without shying away or straying but soberly, on a strictly scientific, realistic basis. We can only benefit from that.

It was not for nothing that Comrade Yu. V. Andropov particularly stressed in his article "Karl Marx' Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR": "We must have a sober idea of where we are."

I think that our problems are entirely soluble and that there are many most effective ways of doing this.

One of them -- an effective method for committees at any level -- is long-term and current planning of ideological work. V.I. Lenin was already stressing that "it is impossible to work without a plan geared to the long term and serious success."

An utterly just and abiding instruction. However, to this day its fulfillment is sometimes replaced by the trivia of daily routine or a hastily compiled collection of some measures or other. People locally are carried away by the number of events, to the detriment of quality and sometimes even common sense. Sometimes a plan and later decisions include the most unlikely things worthy of the pen of Ilf and Petrov.

The speaker mentioned the recent republican conference-seminar whose theme was the improvement of work with party documents and letters, stressing that slovenliness and subliteracy are intolerable in these matters.

And here something else must be explained, Comrade Kunayev continued -- however fine plans and decisions are, they will not "work" of their own accord. We must persistently seek their fulfillment. In the North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, and Karaganda party obkoms there are more than enough plans and useful decisions, but the implementation of many of them has been left to take care of itself. And frequently because the party obkom and raykom secretaries in charge of ideological questions there themselves practice the formalism from which we must rid ourselves as quickly as possible.

Questions of the ideological and moral tempering of communists and nonparty people should constantly be within the party committees' purview.

The speaker paid special attention to the party's demand for a more attentive attitude toward letters and oral statements from working people and toward their questions, suggestions, and comments. The Uralsk party obkom acted correctly in severely sanctioning Comrade Tulebayev, chairman of the Uralsk Gorispolkom, for gross violations of party demands in work with citizens' letters and statements.

It is extremely important to give every encouragement to justified criticism, to support the power of positive example, to resolutely halt various forms of slander and chatter spread by irresponsible people, and not to be lenient with writers of anonymous letters and other scandalmongers, using all available means, including the power of the law.

The report noted the part played by law enforcement organs in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality.

Alongside the undoubtedly improved quality of the work of the militia, prosecutor's office, and people's courts, in some places it still cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Various abuses, red tape, bureaucracy and even instances of bribery have not been eliminated here.

Thus, Duysebayeva, former people's court judge in Sovetskiy rayon, Alma-Ata City, and former internal affairs organs workers Sitdykov and Leshchenko were recently convicted of taking bribes.

The Pavlodar party obkom expelled former Internal Affairs Administration official Valter from the ranks of the CPSU for his heartless attitude toward citizens' appeals and strictly sanctioned a number of officials.

The state of affairs in Chimkent Oblast is still far from brilliant.

The MVD (Comrade Platayev), the republic's Prosecutors' Office (Comrade Seitov), and the Ministry of Justice (Comrade Dzhusupov), must introduce exemplary order in the organizations under their jurisdiction, step up the struggle against all types of law violations, and strengthen contacts with the public and the mass media.

Comrades! In educating the new man and creating, propandandizing, and asserting the fundamental values of socialism, an important place belongs to the creative unions and art and cultural institutions. They are the militant vanguard of our artistic intelligentsia. And party organizations must actively influence its ideological orientation and create an atmosphere of harmonious work among the acknowledged masters and creative youth.

Actually, that is how it is in our republic.

Many Kazakh writers, musicians, composers, artists, actors, craftsmen-builders, and architects have firmly embarked on the path of creative maturity and confidently entered the all-union and international arenas.

But far from everything has been done that is within their power, particularly now that the process of cultures' internationalization and mutual enrichment is being activated. From that viewpoint not everything created in our republic is yet topical and sound.

Next year sees the 30th anniversary of the heroic virgin land epic, which augmented not only our country's economic potential too. However, to this day, the works of some writers emphasize not the in-depth consideration of that epic but the superficial glance of an outside visitor. Life (and not only that of the virgin landers) is frequently presented as existence without conflicts or as sheer risk, which is radically untrue. Individual prose writers are carried away by the search for highly dubious conflicts, portraying murky characters of people who stumble over everything. Unfortunately literary criticims fails to notice items of this kind.

The activity of the Writers Union (Comrade Muldagaliyev) was discussed in sufficient detail at the two last Kazakh Communist Party congresses and a number of Central Committee plenums.

What was said remains in force.

I want to believe that our writers will understand that the future is largely created from the material of the present and that they will do everything to record objectively the social and moral countenance of the present day and actively promote the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

We address the same request to all creative unions, organizations, institutions, and collectives, but primarily to the theatrical ones. After all, it is no secret that our theaters' repertoire policy is sometimes perplexing.

Wretched plays and lightweight productions reach the stage to the detriment of shows with a vivid historical and revolutionary or modern resonance and our own and world classics. Spectators do not go at all to some oblast (and even republican) theaters, as the newspapers SOVETSKAYA KULTURA and LENINSKAYA SMENA rightly noted.

The Kazakh Theatrical Society (Comrade Mambetov) should, in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Yerkimbekov) deal in earnest more frequently with questions that were the subject of serious discussion in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade Suleymenov) and the Cinematographers Union (Comrade Gabitov) are alarmed at the lag in the performing cinema. Much is being done there to overcome this lag. But so far our actors are eager to be filmed in Mosfilm, Kirghiz, and Tajik movies -- and not alone. Some 11 of our actors are employed in the well-known three-part television series "The White Shaman." That is good. Nonetheless, allow me to remind you: Where are the memorable works from the Kazakhfilm studio itself (Comrade Taukelov)? or has it also left the all-union horizon, just as Kayrat [soccer team] has dropped from the top league?

Many television programs (Comrades Khasenov and Smailov) and Kazakhtelefilm movies (Comrade Akhmetov) are superficial.

In October this year the 10th All-Union Television Film Festival will take place in Alma-Ata. I should like works worthy of this occasion to be found in our republic.

The situation in the Artists Union (Comrade Niyazbekov) leaves room for improvement. Some of its members spend more time on various squabbles than on a creative quest.

Some artists lack an elementary sense of taste and moderation. At his jubilee exhibition one Tselinograd artist showed a painting depicting the great Picasso giving the finger to the spectator. Critics praised the artist, when an exacting and objective talk with him would have done no harm.

As you can see, it is far from everywhere that people have ascertained what is good and what is bad.

The republic's Composers Union (Comrade Rakhmadiyev) sometimes makes poor use of folk music and the classical heritage in its work, and does not adequately publicize all that is good in modern musical culture.

As a result the "vacuum" is filled by all kinds of surrogates.

The Kazakhkontsert (Comrade Bekbyayev), with the authorization of the Ministry of Culture, has opened its doors to "shock" ensembles with a highly dubious reputation.

In Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan, and Kokchetav Oblasts recording studios are putting out copies of bootlegged triva as fast as they can. Such recordings have been featured in the record clubs of Tselinograd, Uralsk, Shevchenko, and Chimkent. All this is happening while the oblast and rayon cultural administrations and Komsomol organizations remain entirely "neutral." Many propaganda and agitation departments and party obkom and raykom secretaries, law enforcement organs, and mass media have also tried to dodge the struggle against homegrown devotees of moral nihilism, who should not be treated leniently, as is the case, for instance, at the Sovetskiy Rayon Prosecutor's Office, Alma-Ata City.

Some of the ideological output that is alien to us penetrates through foreign tourism channels. The Kazakh Trade Union Council (Comrade Turyson) should display a stricter approach toward the selection of people for overseas trips and should not allow politically infantile, selfish, dishonest people who disgrace the lofty title of Soviet citizen to travel abroad.

Much in the way of effective ideological measures has been done and still more can be done by the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (Comrade Kaliyev), which maintains contacts with the public of about 100 states; by the republican Society for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments (Comrade Alimzhanov), which units over 2 million people in its ranks; and by our other public organizations.

In brief, in all spheres it is important to step up sensible, effective work not formally but in earnest, relying wholly in this work on the well-known provisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

Comrades! The importance of the mass information and propaganda media is great in forming the new man's spiritual and moral countenance. In Kazakhstan hundreds of newspapers and dozens of journals are published, in with a print run of over 7 million copies for each issue. The annual publication of new books total 37 million. All oblasts have their own radio broadcasting and 10 have their own television.

We cannot deny the marked improvement in the creative and printing standard of the mass media and book publishing.

The successful activity of one of the republic's oldest literary and art publications, the journal PROSTOR (Comrade Larin), was recently marked by the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

The collectives of the Journals KAZAKHSTAN KOMMUNIST (Comrade Mamazhanov); PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN KAZAKHSTANA (Comrade Artemyev); SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA (Comrade Dudkin) correctly interpreted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum, placing to the fore the deeper elucidation of problems connected with the fulfillment of the cuntry's food and energy programs.

The best publications of the newspapers LENINSKAYA SMENA (Comrade Podgorbunskiy); INDUSTRIALNAYA KARAGANDA (Comrade Ignatov); FREUNDSCHAFT (Comrade Vaydman); KOMMUNIZM TUGI (Comrade Nazarov), LENIN KICHI (Comrade Khan), and others are in good repute.

But the party directs us not toward compliments but toward strict exactingness and criticism. That is why it will be correct to begin with the republican and oblast press. To this day obvious omissions have not been eliminated in its work.

Some journalists and even editors do not know themselves what is being done in the republic, oblast, city, or rayon. Yet a very, very great deal is being done that is worthy of the most graphic portrayal on the plane of the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

And how unenviable is, for instance, the result of the past creative year -- not a single union prize for the republic's journalists. The chronic lack of initiative of the republic's Journalists Union has also had an effect here.

The last Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the union press (ZHURNALIST 1983, No 1) rightly noted the incompetence of some items in republican party newspapers on topical economic issues (Comrades Kydyrbek-uly and Ustinov).

Unfortunately the range of ommissions has not narrowed, but has become even broader.

The newspapers UCHITEL KAZAKHSTANA (Comrade Nabokov); KOMMUNIZM ZHOLY (Comrade Teleuov); RUDNYY ALTAY (Comrade Kapustin); and the journal KOOPERATOR KAZAKHSTANA (Comrade Verzhbitskiy) abuse their mastheads and fear effective criticism.

The utter trustworthiness of publications must be observed unconditionally. But sometimes this results in extraordinary occurrences.

One oblast newspaper reported that a three-kilogram giant apple had been grown in Alma-Ata. The Kazakhstan news agency failed to understand this April Fool joke and promptly published it, and now there is no respite from the requests of horticulturalists anxious to acquire seeds and cuttings from this miraculous KAZTAG "apple tree."

It is sometimes not the mass media's fault that the objective picture is distorted. For instance, that is what happened recently with publications about Kazakhstan in a fraternal country. It became known that the country's correspondent had information received at the Kazakh SSR Foreign Ministry (Comrade Isinaliyev).

As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, the mass media act as an effective instrument of the working people's communist education and organization and of the ideological backup of the party's domestic and foreign policy and as a truly popular platform. Special mention was made of the importance of stepping up the skilled guidance of the press, television, and radio. But unfortunately there are party committees that are totally uninterested in the work of the mass media and summon an editor only for a routine "filling in" session or, on the contrary, are carried away by petty tutelage and overload the editorial offices with various assignments outside their province.

The Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Kzyl-Orda, North Kazakhstan, Tselinograd, and Mangyshlak party obkoms have inexcusably slackened their attention toward their press.

Not everywhere are people concerned to create conditions for journalists' labor and daily existence. Many party organs bypass questions of the reserve of journalist cadres and their retraining, and this does not have the best effect on the creative standard of the mass media.

Because of the unjustified inertia of the republic's leading newspapers and journals and KAZTAG, the life of Kazakhstan is still presented in the union and progressive foreign press far more weakly than we should like.

Comrades! The party has always prized and continues to prize journalists. Essentially their difficult work has always been and remains an inextricable part of party work. That is why it is perplexing when some leaders react extremely sensitively to fair criticism from the press, radio, and television, and give it a hostile reception, not proceeding from the interests of the matter but defending their department's regimental honor. In particular that is how the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade Yegorov), the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Chernyshov), and the Auezovskiy party raykom, Alma-Ata City (Comrade Zuyev) behave.

Critical articles frequently remain unanswered in Karaganda, Aktyubinsk, Guryev, and Tselinograd Oblasts.

The Ministry of Agriculture honored the editorial office of the satirical magazine ARA-SHMEL with the following reply: Our ministry does not, unfortunately, subscribe to your journal, and so please stop your articles and reminders.

Moreover, sometimes, after justified criticism, the culprits proceed to promotion. Instances of this kind have been reported by the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN KAZAKHSTANA (1983, No 6) and the newspaper OGNI ALATAU (29 June 1983).

For the third successive year the Chimkent Oblispolkom has failed to react to critical items on problems of the Saryagach resort. In this situation calls for enhancing criticism could become formal calls only, and this must in no way be allowed.

It is time to take a more exacting look at book publishing affairs. At exhibitions and competitions, including international ones, our publishing houses frequently win prizes and diplomas. They include the Zhazushy (Comrade Zhumabayev), Zhalyn (Comrade Naymanbayev), and Kazakhstan (Comrade Syzdykov) publishing houses and others. That is gratifying. Books, albums, and souvenir publications are on a par with world standards. But the exhibition samples still differ very, very, greatly from the mass output. That is why the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade (Comrade Yeleukenov) must do everything to eliminate this discrepancy with the aid of the Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) and the Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev).

Old stocks of books have been gathering dust on store and depot shelves for decades. That is evidence that not everything is in order with the study of readership demand and edition size policy, and it is time to complete the construction of a press village in Alma-Ata, create a network of specialized book stores at sovkhoz and kolkhoz centers, and introduce order in the book trade. The practical solution of these questions has long been urgent.

Comrades! The development of the individual's spiritual culture is impossible without its harmonious combination with physical improvement. Many Kazakh sportsmen and teams have entered the all-union and world arena, winning the hearts and sympathies of millions of people.

But very strange situations are sometimes created. Take mountaineering. Kazakhstan mountaineers successfully stormed Mount Everest as members of the Soviet team. Yet in our own republic -- a mountainous one -- the mountaineering base is most lamentable. The Central Asian Military District and the Eastern Border District pay little attention to mountaineering. It is time matters were put right with respect to skiing, tennis, light athletics, and, of course, soccer and some applied military types of sport.

It is not only records that are important in the physical culture and sports movement. To this day in a number of oblasts, Guryev and Uralsk Oblasts, for instance, the number of people engaging regularly in physical culture is far lower than the average for the republic or the all-union average. It is also time that the newly created Zhastar Society spoke up for itself.

At the Khimik Central Stadium in Dzhambul various sports offices with immoderately enlarged personnel have firmly taken up residence in auxiliary premises intended for sportsmen. On leave days and holidays the stadium is completely empty. Even school-children are not allowed in. The result is that instead of sport there are papers and memorandums. That is no use at all.

All party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, the Sports Committee (Comrade Akpayev), the Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Mashkunov), the Ministries of Education (Comrade Balakhmetov) and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Naribayev), the DOSAAF Central Committee (Comrade Baytasov) and others must ensure that physical culture and sport have a truly mass base, expanding their material and technical foundation.

Comrades! A substantial base of cultural institutions has been created in the republic, but it is not always used expediently in the sense that the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum used to describe the culture of daily life and conduct.

Indeed, we do not always prize at its value the fact that the entire vast arsenal of material means of culture is accessible to everyone -- clubs and culture centers, libraries and theaters, picture galleries and stadiums. And it is very annoying when many events are held at them with seeming indifference, for the sake of a "tick" in the reports.

Sometimes Kokchetav, Mangyshlak, Kzyl-Orda, and in particular Tselinograd Oblasts on various pretexts refuse visits by creatively sound collectives.

A number of cultural institutions in North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts are in an unsightly state. Various museums and memorial sites and monuments are used only feebly in cultural enlightenment activity. Proper concern is not displayed for the museum and monument to the heroes of the Cherkassy defense in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast (Comrades Tynynayev and Kurganskiy). In some places archive matters have been neglected (Comrade Bayzhanov).

It is within our power to sharply increase the ideological performance of literally every seat of culture, every memorial site and monument of ancient times or the recent heroic past. And this must be done immediately, by common efforts, without waiting for special instructions, rendering not formal aid but truly party-based support and effective aid to all enterprising, intelligent cultural workers.

Where political educational and mass cultural work has been slackened, the religious are not dozing. Exploiting the lull in atheistic work, they have become markedly more active in Karaganda, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk, Uralsk, Pavloday, and Alma-Ata.

To this day the analysis of the real state of religiousity locally, in Taldy-Kurgan, Dzhambul, and Chimkent Oblasts, for instance, is very superficial, being affected by the passive stance of the department headed by Comrade Totanov and his local representatives.

In a number of places tactful work with believers is sometimes replaced by administrative methods. As the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress has already pointed out, we must improve the forms and methods of atheistic education, step up individual work with believers, and counter religious rites and rituals with new, Soviet ones. Time-tested symbols are important here, as are new attributes based on revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. Only in that case can we count on firm success.

With the aid of the party and Komsomol organs, higher school, entire teachers aktiv, and the Znaniye Society, much has to be done in the sphere of oral political agitation and lecture propaganda. The quality of lectures has somewhat improved. However, too few lectures are read among construction, transport, and communications workers, in youth hostels, and transhumance farming sectors.

The republican Znaniye Society (Comrades Tulepbayev and Shmanov) probably believes that because television and radio exist there is no need to work at full strength. Many members of this society do not deliver speeches for years on end.

The lectures that are read are in practice not reviewed. And it is here that visiting lecturers take root, adeptly dinning maxims about discipline into honest workers, maxims about the "green snake" [vodka] into sober people, and about atheism into nonbelievers. It is time we said goodbye to this hack work.

The question is also rightly being raised that it is high time we engaged battle more resolutely, both in the press and in life, with instances of unbridled enthusiasm for the surrogates of bourgeois pseudoculture and types of ideological carelessness and moral dissoluteness, as required by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We must vigilantly guard our theoretical and ideological compass and keep it firmly in view, not allowing other hands to cut it down with the ax of political indifference and lack of ideological content in an attempt to drive us from the correct leninist course.

We have everything necessary, Comrade Kunayev pointed out, to base ourselves on a dialectical materialise world outlook and the Soviet people's glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions in order to worthily educate the new man -- socially developed, filled with communist responsibility, with a lofty state-minded way of thinking, and boundlessly devoted to our great ideals.

We will unfailingly achieve new successes where we create a reliable atmosphere of principled exactingness and mutual respect and implacability toward protracted clashes between personal ambitions and hurt vanity. It is not unprincipled cliquishness and short-term campaigns, but planned, really harmonious, long-term work based on a Leninist commitment -- that is what is as necessary as air right now for the effective use of the very rich arsenal of ideological means.

In the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum it is necessary to pay the closest attention to the working people's education in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism without dismissing the experience accumulated during the preparation and holding of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The DOSAAF organs, military commissariats and civil defense staffs are called on to make a big contribution to young people's military-patriotic and international education. Their role is particularly large in training young people for service in the Soviet Army. The interests of the motherland and entire socialist community require that excellently trained reinforcements join the servicemen's ranks.

Party and Komsomol organizations and creative, labor, and training collectives must develop more widely patronage links with the subunits of the Red Banner Central Asian Military and Eastern border districts and the internal troops servicemen and must enlist revolution, war, and labor veterans more actively to work with young people.

Comrades!

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Session confirmed fully that in our era it is socialism that acts as the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and of all mankind.

The great fruitfulness of our policy and the practice of creating a new world give no rest to our foes, who embark on out-and-out deception like the well-known statement by the "big seven" in Williamsburg. But progressive mankind believes not words, but specific deeds. And it is these deeds that our party and its Leninist Central Committee are accomplishing with confidence in their correctness for the benefit of all honest people in the world. This is convincingly borne out by the results of yesterday's meeting in Moscow of the leading politicians and statesmen of the socialist community countries.

But the enemies of peace and detente, to cries of the "Soviet military threat," forcing on the frenzied arms race, have gone so far as to think up the insane thesis of "writing off communism as an unnatural chapter in human history."

To weaken and disarm us ideologically and to undermine the peoples' friendship they are stepping up by every means their propaganda offensive against sacred Soviet ideals and are waging a malicious "psychological war" geared above all to our young people.

The Kazakh people know at first hand what that means.

Many Soviet Germans, Poles, Koreans, Kurds, and representatives of other nationalities live and work in the republic. On this place too reactionary propaganda is making every attempt to exert ideological influence on Kazakhstan and to subject the population to differentiated indoctrination. Various actions by anti-Soviet organizations and a whole series of foreign Catholic and Islamic centers have become more frequent recently.

We seek to consider all this and much else in good time in our ideological and organizational and political work, which was noted positively in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report.

The Kazakh people resolutely reject the persistent overtures of unsolicited "well-wishers" and counter all attempts at hostile propaganda with political and ideological vigilance and total and militant implacability toward views alien to us.

As for attempts to drive a wedge into our peoples' friendship, let no one have any doubts in the future as to the indestructible, monolithic nature of our great fraternity. The Kazakh people defined their relations with the Great Russian people definitively and unequivocally 250 years ago, when they voluntarily associated themselves with Russia. Great October and the Soviet era have reinforced our fraternity for centuries, and made us kin with the entire great lead of the Soviets. And there is nothing in the world that can ever undermine that fraternity.

This fraternity is the blood and flesh of Lenin's nationalities policy. We will be boundlessly loyal to it always and in everything!

Concluding his speech, Comrade Kunayev noted once more the inestimable importance of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, whose importance goes far beyond the framework of the ideological sphere.

The plenum materials, he said, that creatively enrich our main line in forming the new man, should become a militant guideline for every party organization and communist. These decisions direct us all toward the key problems of exceptional urgency and give us the most effective ways and means of fruitfully resolving them.

There is no doubt that the resolution adopted by the plenum and all its materials, and in particular the speech delivered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, will without fail exert the most positive influence on the fullest possible implementation of all our creative opportunities.

So in our ideological and mass political work we will always be worried in the right way, implacable toward omissions, and vigorous and competent in order to give every assistance to the succesful solution of the tasks set us by the party of the great Lenin

UKRAINIAN SSR PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONVENES

First Session Proceedings

WA191520 Kiev PRAVDA UKRIANY in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 1

["Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine"]

[Text] On 28 June 1983 the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine began its work.

The participants in the work of the Plenum are the party's oblast committee secretaries who are engaged in questions of ideological work, and managers of the republic's ideological institutions.

The plenum considered the question: "The Results of the July 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Which Evolve From Its Decisions and the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the Plenum."

A report was given by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the UkCP Central Committee, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

The following persons took part in the discussion: Yu. N. Yel'chenko, First Secretary, party's Kiev City Committee; V. P. Mironov, First Secretary, party's Donetsk Oblast Committee; V. F. Dobrik, First Secretary, party's Lvov Oblast Committee; I. I. Strel'chenko, sector chief, Trudovskaya Mine, Donetskugol' Production Association; V. G. Boyko, First Secretary, party's Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Committee; V. V. Biblik, General Director, Khar'kovskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni S. Ordzhonikidze Production Association; V. I. Zimoglyad, port workers brigade leader, Odessa Maritime Trade Port; M. N. Vsevolozhskiy, First Secretary, party's Zaporozhye Oblast Committee; P.A. Zagrebel'nyy, First Secretary of the Board of the Union of Authors of the Ukraine; L. L. Krivoruchko, First Secretary, party's Vinnitsa Oblast Committee; I. I. Lukinov, Vice-President, UkSSR Academy of Sciences, director of Institute of Economics, UkSSR Academy of Sciences; B. V. Chernichkin, First Secretary, party's Sevastropol City Committee.

I. V. Fomenko, UkSSR Minister of Education; V. A. Ivashko, Secretary, party's Kharkov Oblast Committee; Yu. A. Olenenko, Chairman, UkSSR Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography]; N. K. Kirichenko, First Secretary, party's Odessa Oblast Committee; I. U. Kotlyuba, Secretary, party committee, Zaporozhtransformator imeni V. I. Lenina Production Association; G. I. Denisenko, Director, Kiev Polytechnical Institute imeni 50-letiye Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy sotsialisticheskoy revolyutsii; V. A. Sologub, Chairman, Ukrsovprof [Ukrainian Trade-Union Council]; N. I. Sklyarenko, animal-husbandry brigade leader, 15 rokiv Zhovtnya State Pedigree Breeding Plant, Kiev Oblast; B. T. Goncharenko, First Secretary, party's Voroshilovgrad Oblast Committee.

CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Propaganda Department, CPSU Central Committee, B. I. Stukalin, is taking part in the work of the Plenum.

The Plenum of the UkCP Central Committee is continuing its work today.

Second Session Proceedings

WA220820 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 1

"Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine"]

Text] On 29 June 1983 the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [UkCP] continued its work.

The Plenum considered the question: "The Results of the July 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Which Evolve From Its Decisions and the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the Plenum."

Participants who took part in the discussion were: L. I. Palazhchenko, First Secretary, party's Volynsk Oblast Committee; M. K. Andriyevskiy, Director, Gadyach Boarding School, Poltava Oblast; N.F. Okhmakevich, Chairman, UkSSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio; V. G. Dikusarov, First Secretary, party's Chernovtsy Oblast Committee; V. I. Mironenko, First Secretary, LKSMU [Ukrainian Komsomol] Central Committee; V.S. Rodin, Chief, Political Directorate, Red Banner Kiev Military District; V. Ya. Stadnichenko, Editor, republic newspaper RABOCHAYA GAZETA.

B. I. Stukalin, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the Plenum.

The concluding word at the Plenum was delivered by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the UkCP Central Committee, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

The Plenum unanimously adopted a decree pertaining to the question that was discussed. That decree is being published in the press.

The Plenum approved the measures of the UkCP Central Committee in carrying out the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks posed in the speech given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The Plenum of the UkCP Central Committee completed its work.

Shcherbitskiy Report

PM201545 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jun 83 pp 2-3

[Report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy at Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 28 June 1983: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of Republican Party Organizations Stemming From Its Decisions and From the Plenum Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee", passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum has become a most important event in the ideological and political life of the party and all the Soviet people. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATED AGAIN FOR ALL THE WORLD TO SEE OUR PARTY'S STEADFAST LOYALTY TO ITS GENERAL COURSE, THE LENINIST COURSE OF PEACE AND CONSTRUCTION, DETERMINED THE SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM TASKS OF COMMUNIST BUILDING, AND REVIEWED THE KEY PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE. The June Plenum decisions generated a very broad response and profound interests all over the world. They are of truly historic significance.

It can be said with complete justification that THE THEORETICAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PLENUM DECISIONS IS PROVIDED TO A LARGE EXTENT BY THE TOPICAL PROPOSITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS FORMULATED BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IN THE REPORT "60 YEARS OF THE USSR," THE ARTICLE "KARL MARX'S TEACHING AND SOME QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST BUILDING IN THE USSR," AND HIS PROGRAM SPEECH AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

THE COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN THE SOVIET UKRAINE, JUST LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE THE DECISIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET'S EIGHTH SESSION AND THE ELECTION OF COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM.

Adopting the party's policy as their own, a policy corresponding with the people's fundamental interests, our republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia support it with their selfless labor for the motherland's well-being, thus confirming the unbreakable unity between party and people.

As you know, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE PROPOSITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS CONTAINED IN COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV'S PLENUM SPEECH AND CONSIDERED IT NECESSARY TO MAKE THEM THE FOUNDATION OF THE ENTIRE WORK BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum's work was distinguished by a high degree of activity by Central Committee members and by a businesslike and constructive approach toward the discussion of fundamental questions of party activity.

THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS AT THE PLENUM AND THE DECISIONS IT TOOK ARE CONVINCING PROOF OF THE MONOLITHIC UNITY OF OUR LENINIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS CLOSE COHESION ROUND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HEADED BY COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV.

It has to be noted, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say, that our party and all its organizations approached the Central Committee's June (1983) Plenum armed with a clear-cut action program, determined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's November (1982) Plenum, and possessing trained cadres and the richest of experience in political work among the masses. The plenum positively assessed the work done by party organizations to improve education and propaganda in accordance with the congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee's 26 April 1979 resolution, and other party documents.

At the same time, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the report delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the speeches by Central Committee members, and the unanimously adopted plenum resolutions all noted that the serious shortcomings in this field have not yet been fully eliminated and that not all party committees give the necessary attention to this field. This is why the Plenum put forward as one of its most important requirements the further improvement of the party's ideological activity and the enhancement of its effectiveness.

It was noted at the plenum that OUR ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND PROPAGANDA WORK MUST BE RESOLUTELY ENHANCED SO AS TO ACCORD WITH THE BIG, COMPLEX TASKS BEING TACKLED BY THE PARTY IN THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

Today the foremost task for the republic's party organizations and all our cadres is to organize the in-depth study of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum materials by Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people and to ensure the implementation of the decisions that have been taken. Of course, this work must be done in close unity with all political, organizational, and economic activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

A detailed analysis of the implementation of congress decisions and earlier CPSU Central Committee resolutions on questions of ideological work in the republic took place during the preparation for the present Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Specific measures have been elaborated to further improve all party political work. They have been compiled bearing in mind the measures approved by last March's meeting of the republican party organization aktiv.

During the preparations of the measures under discussion at this plenum we also proceeded from the fact that THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DOCUMENTS RAISE A NUMBER OF KEY TASKS WHICH MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE NEW EDITION OF THE CPSU PROGRAM AND ON WHOSE SOLUTION THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE WILL CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS. THESE TASKS COVER ALL ASPECTS OF OUR SOCIETY'S LIFE -- THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION FORCES, THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS, AND THE CHANGES IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE SPHERE.

Above all it is a question of radically increasing social labor productivity and combining in practical terms the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. It is necessary, furthermore, to radically improve planning and management, eliminate the unjustified wastage of resources and the imbalance in plans, and more fully satisfy the population's requirements for well-made, popular goods and high-quality food products. Most important significance is also attached to the implementation of the entire range of tasks whose solution ensures a close link between economic and social policy, improved living standards for our people, formation of sensible requirements among them, and the cultivation of proper standards of life and behavior.

An enormous influence will be exerted on our entire political system by measures aimed at further improving the socialist state organization and deepening socialist democracy, including the management of production, and by practical steps to reduce the size of the management apparatus and intensify the monitoring of the most scrupulous observance of our laws.

Finally, the plenum drew most serious attention to such important questions as the correct distribution of functions between party and state organs, the further development of internal party democracy, the stepping up of the activity, initiative, and responsibility of Communists, the improvement of work style, and the overcoming of instances of inertia, bureaucratism, departmentalism, and localism.

There is no doubt that the program tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum will give a new and powerful impetus to our organizational and ideological work and will help toward the further mobilization of the masses for implementing the party course of production intensification and boosting the people's material well-being and culture.

Consolidating the Links Between Ideological Education Work and the Solution of Key National Economic and Sociopolitical Tasks

In resolving the complex and multifaceted tasks of improving developed socialism, V.V. Shcherbitsiy noted, our party proceeds from the fact that the formation of the working people's consciousness and the development of their labor and social activity constitute an immutable conditons for attaining the national economic and sociopolitical goals. This is THE LENINIST APPROACH. It is founded upon THE PRINCIPLE OF THE UNITY BETWEEN IDEOTHEORETICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. V.I. LENIN EMPHASIZED THAT OUR ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL WORK "MUST BE FOUNDED UPON THE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE OF ECONOMIC BUILDING" AND THAT "THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY" MUST BE ITS END RESULT.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that the success of ideological and political-educational work depends directly, IN THE FIRST PLACE, on how firmly it is based upon the achievements of the party's theoretical thought and practical experience; SECOND, on how accurately it takes into account the distinctive features of the period through which the country is living and the actual requirements of society; and THIRD, on how closely ideological work is linked with the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy.

It is clear to all that THE LEVEL OF PEOPLE'S IDEOLOGICAL MATURITY AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MATTER IN HAND DETERMINE TO A LARGE EXTENT THE FATE OF OUR PLANS.

It is particularly appropriate to bring this up now, when the first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan is virtually over and we are undertaking the implementation of the more strenuous and more complex tasks of its second half.

The republics rates of economic development have risen in the current year. This applies to national income growth, social labor productivity, and volume of industrial production. Output worth R1.1 billion has been sold in excess of plan, including consumer goods worth R800 million. Enterprises in the leading sectors -- the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy -- are operating more steadily. Improvements have been noted in transportation work. Milk, meat, and egg procurements have increased in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

When analyzing the results of work in the first half of the year as a whole, it must be noted that much has been accomplished. But we have not managed to fulfill everything that had been planned. This applies to individual quantitative indicators, as well as and especially to the qualitative aspect of economic development and the improvement of economic efficiency. This is why our immediate task is to considerably step up organizational and ideological-education work in the sectors where laggardness has been permitted.

An analysis of plan fulfillment shows that not all enterprises have managed to cope with the targets for output sales and labor productivity growth. There is a significant proportion of such collectives in Voroshilovgrad, Sumy, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Cherkassy, Khmelnitskiy, and Volyn Oblasts and within the systems of the Ukrainian SSR Ministries of the Coal Industry, the Construction Materials Industry, and the Light Industry. Although the number of enterprises which have not coped with delivery plans has diminished, the unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations has still not been ensured everywhere and this disrupts the work of subcontractors and even of entire sectors, thus disorganizing the production process.

Clearly, there is evidence here of flaws in organizational and educational work. You see, ITS EFFICIENCY, as the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed, HAS TO JUDGED MAINLY BY HOW THE COLLECTIVES FULFILL THEIR PRODUCTION TARGETS, BY LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH, BY HOW FIRM THEIR DISCIPLINE IS, AND BY THEIR DELIVERY DISCIPLINE.

Following the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum much was done and is being done in the republic to consolidate the POLICY OF THIRFT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The initiative of Kharkov Oblast's leading enterprises and scientific institutions to ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan's production growth targets without increasing employee numbers of the consumption of basic resources, an initiative approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, deserves the broadest possible publicity.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that the problem of the policy of thrift comprises a whole range of many issues -- organizational, technological, planning, management, and, without any doubt, ideological. And we can no longer accept the fact that some sectors cannot bring about a serious improvement. Just as before, a number of enterprises and organizations of the Ukrainian SSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and Industrial Construction in Vinnitsa, Odessa, Zaporozhye, and Lvov Oblasts fail to meet the set targets for savings in raw and semifinished materials and in fuel and energy resources. We have not yet created everywhere an atmosphere of implacability toward instances of negligence, mismanagement, squandering, and wasting socialist property.

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE, as the Central Committee Plenum pointed out, THE KEY TASKS IS TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ATTAIN THE HIGHEST WORLD STANDARDS ON THE BASIS OF BROAD UTILIZATION OF THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's previous plenum examined in detail the progress in implementing the targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs and the tasks arising therefrom for the academic and sectorial scientific institutions. Proceeding from the precepts of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the scientific institutes, production collectives, ministries, and departments must introduce clarifications and the necessary amendments to their plans so as to renew equipment more extensively and promptly, introduce advanced technology, and sharply reduce manual labor.

As far as our propaganda is concerned, it must by every means support the initiatives of production innovators and actively promote the development among our cadres of modern economic thinking and socialist enterprise and professionalism. It is necessary with all our strength to literally take up arms against indifference and complacency and against those who simply tag along in the slipstream of events and do not undertake anything to improve the state of affairs.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION WORK IS TO RENDER ALL POSSIBLE HELP IN RESOLVING THE CARDINAL NATIONAL ECONOMIC TASKS AND ABOVE ALL IN IMPLEMENTING THE FOOD AND ENERGY PROGRAMS ELABORATED BY THE PARTY.

The basic guidelines of work by the agroindustrial complex were clearly defined in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at last April's conference at the CPSU Central Committee. The main thing is to increase the yield from each hectare of land and substantially increase the production of livestock products.

Harvest gathering and fodder procurement are now at their height in most oblasts. And today this is the frontline sector of work in rural areas. The party committees are obliged to establish an effective monitoring system for the fulfillment, to a high standard and on schedule, of the specific measures outlined whose purpose is to ensure that the harvest is gathered in the briefest possible time and without losses and that the set targets for the sale of agricultural products to the state are met. It is necessary to comprehensively support and publicize the experience of those who manage the farms with thrift and efficiency, who make effective use of equipment, fertilizers, land under irrigation, and fodder, and who produce good results even under inclement weather conditions; there are quite a few such farms and rayond in our republic.

All of us, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, are faced with much crucial work to implement the country's Energy Program, which was described at the plenum as a major document of long-term significance and a kind of Goelro under contemporary conditions. Measures for the implementation of tasks set by this program have been elaborated in the republic and an appropriate resolution has been adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. The party committees and the soviet and economic organs must step up their organizational and political work on these questions, ensure the timely buildup of energy capacities, and establish efficient monitoring not only of the production of energy resources but also of the savings of such resources.

In resolving the tasks facing our economy it is important to utilize more fully the great reserves inherent in SOCIALIST COMPETITION AND THE MOVEMENT FOR A COMMUNIST ATTITUDE TO LABOR, whose 25th anniversary will be marked this year. Almost 22 million people, or over 96 percent of working people in the republic, are participating in the competition. It is necessary to further improve the practice of analyzing the results of competition, encourage the victors, and introduce advanced labor methods more actively and more widely. The main thing is to strive to ensure that paramount importance in the competition attaches to the improvement of product quality and to the better utilization of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and worktime.

Today almost two-thirds of the republic's workers are united within TEAMS. Experience shows that the teams working according to a uniform work schedule are the best medium for nurturing a collectivist mentality and a thrifty attitude toward socialist property.

However, it must be said that some ministries and departments and the leaders of a number of associations and enterprises, carried away by the quantitative aspect of the matter, do not show the appropriate concern to provide the necessary conditions for highly productive labor by teams. Individual party organizations underestimate the need for greater party influence within the teams. There are cases when the opinion of the team council is not taken into account while allocating the collective earnings. This is especially typical for a number of enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR ministries of the Coal Industry and Ferrous Metallurgy. So far, less than half the teams apply the coefficient of labor participation in determining labor remuneration. This, of course, must be remedied, and the sooner the better.

The IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTIVE RELATIONS is one of the crucial sectors where the organizing role of our educational work must be especially manifested. A principled position in this matter has been formulated by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. "...today, if we leave aside a certain part of social consumption funds, each citizen in our country is entitled only to so much material wealth as corresponds with the quantity and quality of his socially useful labor. And no more than that."

We must use all means of oral and printed propaganda, the power of public influence, and the force of law to wage an uncompromising struggle against those who strive to give society less than they take from it, those who make a cult of material possessions -- so-called prestige consumption. We must wage a struggle against those who, to use V.I. Lenin's words, "continue to treat the Soviet state just like in the past -- give 'it' less work and worse work, grab from 'it' more money."

It is the petty bourgeois and self-centered mentality of acquisitiveness that often generates various violations and abuses and pushes unstable people along the path of write-ups, bamboozlement, embezzlement, bribery and speculation. Last year, for example, random checks in industry and construction brought to light write-ups and illegal payments of bonuses and wages running to significant sums. Principled conclusions from these facts have been drawn by no means everywhere so far.

It is necessary to bear constantly in mind that only by adhering most strictly to the principle of distribution according to labor will it be possible to nurture among workers a high awareness of labor's usefulness and necessity and nurture a responsible attitude toward work and its quality. This will also provide a good barrier against drifters, shirkers and slipshod workers.

Unfortunately, some party committees, soviet and trade union organs, and ministries and departments do not tackle these issues in depth. This is why a number of sectors still have a significant number of enterprises where the growth of average wages outstrips the growth of labor productivity. This applies especially to the republic's ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Light Industry and Procurement. This is contrary to the requirements of economic laws. It must be understood by all that these questions are also of a political nature since they most directly affect the people's life, consciousness and behavior, and exert a great influence on the shaping of their moral standards.

It is also necessary, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, to further step up the efforts in the struggle TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE AND ORDER AND ENHANCE ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY. It is intolerable that some people, having actively undertaken to impose order and discipline in production and having made a fair amount of noise, have recently relaxed their attention to these matters.

It has to be remembered that these tasks are to be resolved not by isolated surges, not by cavalry charges, but by persistent, consistent, and painstaking daily work.

The requirement for stronger discipline, which has been dictated by life, poses anew many tasks for educational work in LABOR COLLECTIVES. The law passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eighth session provides broader opportunities to utilize the educational potential of labor collectives in the interests of society and intensify their influence on the economy's development and the social processes.

It is necessary to comprehensively enhance the organizing role of PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS -- the political nucleus of labor collectives. It is important to ensure a political approach and unity between ideological and organizational work in the entire function of primary party organizations, create an atmosphere of strict adherence to principled and exactingness, and concentrate attention on active organizational and educational work with the people and on developing their initiative and activity so that all communists, and the leadership cadres above all, are involved in ideological work. And it goes without saying that each communist must set an example for nonparty people, be always in the vanguard, demonstrate by deeds how he cherishes the lofty title of member of Lenin's party, and be fully aware of his personal responsibility for the CPSU's prestige and the firmness of the unity between the party and the people.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK, as it was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, LIES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE STRENGTHENING OF LINKS BETWEEN THE PARTY AND THE MASSES. The foremost task of this work is to explain to the working people the nature of the requirements of the present stage in our society's development and teach the people to do their work well and properly. This applies not only to leadership cadres, and to the enormous army of specialists, but also to the rank-and-file working people.

It is particularly necessary to seriously improve the work of the entire SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CADRES which in our republic includes 450 sectorial institutues, faculties and courses which annually train about 400,000 persons. The expenditure on qualifications improvement runs to tens of millions of rubles each year. But the organization of this work and, most important, its results, still cannot be said to be satisfactory.

The republic's ministries and departments and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sections are obliged to take an in-depth look into the system of the further training of cadres and take the necessary steps so that the institutions in question may become true scientific and methodological centers for the study and propaganda of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience. The interdepartmental council for the improvement of qualifications of leading workers and specialists in the national economy, set up under the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, must function more effectively.

It is also necessary to put in good order the work of party and economic aktiv colleges, leading experience colleges, and people's universities of scientific, technical and agricultural knowledge, and make more efficient use of other mass forms of training which involve hundreds of thousands of leaders and specialists. Serious improvement in needed in the organization of vocational training for workers in mass professions, and especially in rural areas. In recent years the teaching of crop, livestock and veterinary management in many places has been, to all intents and purposes, left to its own devices, with curriculums not being revised year after year, and becoming detached from real life. The agricultural ministries and departments must immediately impose the necessary order here.

Under contemporary conditions the role of ECONOMIC EDUCATION is constantly growing. Today almost 8 million persons in the republic are studying the CPSU's economic theory and policy.

The party committees, the ministries and departments and the economic education councils are called upon to give this study a more purposeful and professional character and strive for real returns from it. It is also necessary to make efficient use of the economic education system and one of its most popular forms -- the communist labor colleges where almost 4 million persons are studying -- to improve the scientific and technical knowledge of workers, specialists, and economic cadres and to publicize leading experiences.

THE SHAPING OF THE WELL ROUNDED PERSONALITY OF A SOCIALIST TOILER IS ASSURED IN PRACTICE THROUGH THE CLOSE UNITY OF EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH THE SOLUTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS AND WITH THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE IN THE LABOR AND MANAGEMENT SPHERES. This personality must have an organically inherent feeling of direct involvement in the solution of social problems and be concerned not only with personal labor successes, well being, and prestige but also with the affairs of colleagues at work, the labor collective and the entire country. The formation of such a personality is not an easy task but a very necessary and noble one.

Raising the Scientific Standards and Improving the Forms and Methods of Ideological and Mass-Political Work

Proceeding from a comprehensive analysis of the processes occurring in our society and the specificity of the contemporary international situation, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that, despite all the importance of the other questions with which the party organizations have to deal (economic, organizational, and others), UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS IDEOLOGICAL WORK COMES MORE AND MORE TO THE FOREFRONT.

The task that has been set is to utilize most efficiently the most extensive arsenal of enlightenment and education means at our disposal, to organize ideological work creatively, and improve its efficiency and quality. Furthermore it is important to take into account the significantly higher standards of the Soviet people's education and interests and the exacerbation of the duel between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks, the two political lines of socialism and imperialism.

When organizing this work and evaluating its results, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we must proceed from THE FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS WHICH REFLECT THE SUPREME INTERESTS AND NEEDS OF OUR SOCIETY AND OF THE SINGLE UNION STATE.

This means that we must always take into account:

FIRST, the extent to which ideological and mass-political work is oriented toward, and promotes the solution of, the strategic task -- to improve the society of developed socialism;

SECOND, how it assures the mobilization of party organizations and labor collectives for the implementation of the tasks which the party brings to the forefront today; and

FINALLY, how this work influences the consolidation of ideological conviction and patriotic and internationalist principles in people's consciousness and behavior, and how its helps strengthen the ideological and political unity of our society and the working people's cohesion round the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee.

This, of course, sets exceptionally crucial tasks before THE WORKERS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, and especially before the economists, philosophers, sociologists, historians, psychologists and jurists. To be fair, it has to be said that appreciable improvements have been achieved in the republic's social sciences front and the global [mirovozzrencheskiy] political-educational approach has been strengthened in the scientific researches that are in progress.

Nonetheless, it has to be mentioned that a number of important problems, both theoretical and practical, are still insufficiently researched, or else only superficially. This applies especially to questions involving the substantiation of ways to increase production efficiency, the material incentives for labor and for scientific and technical progress, the rational distribution of production forces, the better utilization of the planning and management mechanism, price formation, the improvement of distributive relations, and the problems of communist education.

The practical returns from many pieces of research still remain low. Some of these researches suffer from obvious oversimplification, if not primitivism.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy cited the following example: a voluminous collection, prepared by the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast's Pedagogical Institute, was crammed full of pseudo-scientific maxims totally divorced from real-life practice. And the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plant and the Book Trade acted correctly in withdrawing it from sale and charging the publication costs to its authors. It is obvious that such measures should be taken in relation to some other publications which are suitable only for pulping. It is necessary to cut short any attempts to publish such "works."

It is also necessary to correct in good time those research workers who sing the praises of patriarchy, or get carried away by petty subjects, or who research the biographies of princes and various third-rate historic facts.

The speaker noted that very little initiative in questions of improving educational work has been shown by the Institute for Party History (Comrade V.I. Yurchuk), the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee (Comrade I.P. Grushchenko), the Social Sciences Section of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences (Comrade I.I. Lukinov), and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade G.G. Yefimenko). The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries (Comrade A.N. Shlepakov), founded 5 years ago, is functioning below its capacity.

The forecasting function remains the weak point of social sciences' research. Greater returns in this direction must come from the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Philosophy (Comrade V.I. Shinkaruk). Obviously, the question of setting up a unified sociological service in the republic is ripe for solution. Presently sociological research is undertaken by various subdivisions of scientific institutions, VUZES, ministries, departments and enterprises. They employ staff experts and a large aktiv. Nevertheless, their efforts are disjointed, and the results of their work, less than modest. The coordination of this important work could be entrusted with the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Social Sciences Section and the Institute for Party History under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Social Sciences Section and the party scientific and teaching institutions must ensure a comprehensive approach to the studying of ideological work problems and pool the efforts of social scientists for the implementation of targeted scientific programs. In a nutshell, what we need is A DECISIVE SHIFT OF OUR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND EACH INDIVIDUAL SCIENTIST TOWARD THE REAL-LIFE PRACTICAL QUESTIONS WITH WHICH LIFE CONFRONTS OUR SOCIETY.

The large-scale tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum also require HIGHER CRITERIA IN EVALUATING THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY of party organizations, mass news media and ministries and departments in educating the people.

There is no doubt that the political-educational work that is being done has, on the whole, become more meaningful and its quality has improved. It is also important that party committees should concentrate their main efforts on improving ideological education work directly in primary party organizations and labor collectives.

It is well-known that a number of specific measures have been takento improve the work of newspapers, journals, television and radio, to train journalistic cadres, and to make information available to them.

The material base of television and radio has been consolidated and this has made it possible to ensure color transmissions up to contemporary standards from practically any corner of the republic. At present, practically the entire population of the republic has an opportunity to receive transmission from one television channel, 74 percent from two, and 24 percent from three channels. Kiev transmits four television channels.

The ideological-thematic orientation and professional standard of publications and broadcasts and the coordination of television, radio and newspaper items on topical questions have all improved.

And yet, the opportunities offered by these powerful means of ideological influence on the masses are by no means fully utilized. Many newspaper items and radio and television programs suffer from shallow analysis, and lack good arguments, clarity and publicity value. Some press organs and radio and television editorial offices do not always take a well thought-out and considered approach in presenting acutely problematic material for discussion by their multimillion-strong audiences. It is, of course, necessary to raise and discuss them. But these have to be problems capable of being solved. Such an approach would exclude sensationalism, will have a mobilizing effect, will contain experience drawn from life, and will teach and educate people.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAS REQUESTED THE PARTY COMMITTEES TO DIRECT IN A BUSINESSLIKE FASHION AND WITHOUT PETTY TUTELAGE THE WORK OF MASS INFORMATION ORGANS, ENHANCE THEIR MILITANCY AND PRESTIGE, SUPPORT THEIR PRINCIPLED STATEMENTS, AND REACT SHARPLY TO INSTANCES OF INATTENTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD CRITICISM.

The task of training journalists, especially for publishing houses, television, and radio, is becoming more and more topical. The faculties of journalism are oriented mainly toward the literary training of graduates. Many of them have only slight knowledge of life or the questions of economics, party and soviet building, and the theory and methodology of ideological work. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed the appropriate organizations to study this question and submit proposals.

Serious improvement is also required in the work of republican publishing houses, of which we have 26 in our republic. Each year over 8,000 book titles are published in our republic with a print run of over 150 million copies. Three major printing associations and a Vysshaya Shkola Publishing Association have been set up -- the first such development in the country. This has made it possible to make them more specialized and improve publishing work.

Nevertheless, the demand for books, and mainly for fiction, is by no means fully satisfied. Often libraries, and public libraries in particular, are poorly supplied with the literature they need and for which there is a demand. The books that are in shortest supply are quite often just dead weight in personal libraries.

At the same time the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, printing plants and the Book Trade (Command A. Ya. Pashchenko) and the other appropriate ministries and departments do not show the necessary initiative or take active measures to improve book publishing and book distribution. It is extremely important to overcome the lack of departmental coordination in this work.

The printing base, and that of the rayon press in particular, is especially in need of improvement. Many rayon presses are set up in unsuitable premises while party committees and soviet organs tolerate this.

Quite a lot has been done over recent years, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, to better organize ORAL PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL AGITATION. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee precepts, measures have been taken to improve the systems of party enlightenment, economic education, atheistic education, and cultural education and mass physical culture work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also set the task of further improving the study and propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and of the party's history and policy, and of changing in this connection the work style within the network of political enlightenment and mass political instruction. All party organizations in the republic must elaborate and implement specific measures to improve the quality of party instruction and its influence on the combat fitness of party organizations and on the moral and political atmosphere in labor collectives.

There is also an obvious need to ensure that propaganda and political agitation work in the republic is better equipped scientifically and methodologically. A proposal has been submitted about the expediency of establishing a Republican House of Political Enlightenment. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat will examine this question.

It is an important task of party organizations to further improve lecture propaganda. It is necessary to continue to expand its so-called systematic forms -- lecture cycles, thematic lectures, people's universities, and so on. It is necessary to make better use of the experience accumulated in this sphere in Kiev and in many cities and rayons of Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Lvov Oblasts. Systematic forms there account for 40-50 percent of all lectures.

The experience of party committees in improving verbal propaganda and political agitation in Kharkov, Zaporozhye, Zhitomir, and Kiev Oblasts is also worthy of attention. It is necessary to know the returns yielded by educational measures, prepare better specific recommendations, directions, and methodological aids for primary party organizations and the ideological aktiv, and teach the cadres not only WHAT to do but also HOW it must be done.

It is also important to deal more earnestly with VISUAL AGITATION taking account of the overall architectural and artistic appearance of cities and population centers. It is also necessary to examine carefully the visual appearance of the shops and grounds of industrial enterprises and construction sites and find out what the visual agitation there calls for and how it does so. There still are many shortcomings in this respect: We often happen to come across instances of poor taste, the excessive accumulation of visual agitation means at the expense of quality, importunate superficiality, and stereotype. And material resources too are not always expended rationally.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum gave much attention to the questions of improving the educational work of Soviets of people's deputies at work and at home.

A crucial role in the education of the rising generation has been assigned to THE GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.

It is here that foundations are laid for the young citizens' world outlook, for their political standards and communist morality. It is here that young men and women are prepared for labor and life and reared as citizens of the socialist society. In order to make our schools work at full efficiency, it is necessary to link education as closely as possible with productive labor and cultivate among school pupils love for useful labor be it physical or mental, but certainly labor which is necessary to society.

In our republic practically half the new recruits to labor collectives have been trained in VOCATIONAN AND TECHNICAL SHCOOLS. Each year over 440,000 graduates from them make their way into the national economy. Practical work makes higher and higher demands on the training of qualified workers for the mass professions and especially for the coal and metallurgical industries, machine building, agriculture, transportation, and construction. It is necessary not only to improve the qulity of young workers' vocational training but also to considerably improve their general educational training.

In this connection there are serious shortcomings in the work by the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Ye.M. Kadatskiy), which is slow in restructuring the organization and management of the teaching and educational process. The tasks of specialization and cooperation in the training of cadres between sectors and regions are also being tackled poorly. In many schools discipline remains slack and educational work is neglected. The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education is dealing with the selection of engineering and pedagogical cadres in an unsatisfactory way. Some schools lack people skilled in production training and experience rapid turnover of leaders.

This situation requires the appropriate measures from the collegium of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, as well as stricter exactingness and effective help from the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers (Comrade N.F. Nikolayev). The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykims are also obliged to render practical assistance, in the immediate future and wherever necessary, so as to select and post to vocational and technical schools trained lecturers and educators.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum set a task of great social significance -- the need TO REFORM OUR SCHOOLS including the system of vocational and technical training. The implementation of this reform will be preceded by serious preparatory work in which the party committees, soviet organs, scientists, and the pedagogical community in the republic will participate most actively.

Life persistently demands that we continue the work on the further improvement of HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS. The point is to improve the quality of specialist training and the ideological-educational work among students. There have been positive improvements here: On the whole the ideological and methodological standards of lectures and the teaching process have improved and the system of political information for lecturers and students is getting better. The consolidation of links between VUZ and social practice is being helped by the creation of science-and-production training associations and of faculty branches at enterprises, and by creative cooperation between VUZ collectives and labor collectives.

But it is impossible to overlook the fact that a proportion of young people have an unconscientious attitude toward learning to evince moral immaturity and a consumerist attitude toward life. Such phenomena -- and this came to light during the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussion on the report by the Ivov University party committee - are largely explained by grave omissions in the teaching and education process. There is factual evidence that in this sphere we are a long way from having overcome formalism, dogmatis, and didacticism, and there is avoidance of a profound, principles, and, at the same time, frank dialogue about the problems that perturb youth.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade G.G. Yefimenko) and the Ministry of Education (Comrade M.V. Fomenko), as well as the leaders of other ministries and departments in the republic, must show more initiative and take efficient and timely measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say, emphasize with great force with role of SOVIET MULTINATIONAL LITERATURE AND ARTS and the significance of their contribution to the enrichment of society's spiritual life. The congresses of the republic's creative unions, held following the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, convincingly confirmed the devotion of our artistic intelligentsia to the party cause. We are fully justified in saying that on the whole the artistic process in the republic develops within the unified parameters of the Soviet people's multinational culture, on the basis of the tested principles of party-mindedness and popular visit.

While assessing positively the achievements of our literature and arts on the whole, we are also bound to perceive that people still create -- and what is especially bad, still publish or still present on movie screens and theater stages -- quite a few mediocre and professionally weak works which leave the readers and viewers indifferent. It is no secret that some workers in literature and the arts skim overthe main events and over questing and aspirations of the party and the people which determine our socialist reality. It also happens at times that energy is wasted on inventing situations and collisions that are artificial and divorced from life or attantion is given mainly to, as N.G. Chernyshevskiy said, "the bothersom bustling of individual personalities."

Of ocurse, in art practically any theme can be become the object of artistic research and expression. But if a novel about the contemporary plant or rural area involves heroes who are far distant from the true heroes of our times, if we catch on stage or movie screens fleeting glimpses of dull and hidebound people, then, of course, this has nothing in common with real art and its lofty social mission.

The report leveled criticism against certain "works" performed by artists from the Lvov association of musical ensembles and noted that such hack-work (and quite often it is copied and performed by many other collectives) must be firmly blocked and that attention must be given, especially at local level, to the kind of material offered to viewers and listeners. This is a direct obligation of ideological institutions, creative unions, and party organizations.

A special role in this work has to be played by literary and artistic criticism. Unfortunately, so far there have been no noticeable improvements here. Just like before, profound and meaningful articles are rarely published. Many of these articles are short of breadth of view, penetration into the essence of phenomena and trends, and clarity of ideological and esthetic criteria in the evaluation of any particular work. And yet, criticism's most important task is to correctly orient the workers of literature and the arts, actively shape public opinion, and struggle against any "defects." The party, it was noted at the Central Committee plenum, cannot remain indifferent to the ideological content of art.

In connection with this, I would like to recall yet again the high personal responsibility of newspaper and journal editors and publishing houses for the quality of published material, including literary criticism items. There have been isolated publications whose authors consider that social-mindedness [sotsialnost] is not obligatory for an artistic work. Dull and meaningless poems, and even reviews containing ideological errors, appear at times in the journal DNIPRO.

Overstated reviews of artistic works appear at times in the pages of LITERATURNAYA UKRAYINA and the journals UKRAYINSKIY TEATR and OBRAZOTVORCHE MISTETSTVO.

Concern is caused by the state of affairs in such a popular sphere as variety entertainment. There is an impression that it has, to some extent, lost its originality, attractiveness, and assertiveness as a flexible and militant genre.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently leveled criticism against the work done by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture in this direction. Involved in the setting up of new ensembles, the ministry has slackened its control over the ideological and artistic standards of their programs. Furthermore, many of them perform inferior works, become essentially disseminators of bad taste and exert a negative influence on the cultivation of youth's musical standards. Grave shortcomings have been permitted in the work with concert organization cadres. The Central Committee Secretariat has sharply pointed this out to minister S.D. Bezklubenko and has requested the ministry collegium to impose the necessary order in this important sector.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum very forcibly drew the party organizations' attention to the need to intensify THE ASSERTIVE CHARACTER OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION, and to improve counterpropaganda. Today there is a particularly topical sound to V.I. LENIN'S words that "IF NOW THEY CANNOT MARCH AGAINST US WITH WEAPONS IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL PICK UP THE WEAPONS OF LIES AND SLANDER." It is our sacred duty to give a crushing rebuff to this slander, not to go on the defensive but to be on the offensive.

In order to elucidate the real peace-loving goals of our state and expose the hostile and aggressive course of imperialism and especially of the present U.S. Administration, it is necessary to make full use of Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" and of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on this question.

A number of practical measures have been implemented over the past years in the republic to improve the propaganda of our state's foreign policy. At the same time analysis shows that shortcomings are being allowed in this sector in many oblasts, the Transcarpathian, Chernigov, and Ternopol Oblasts among them. Some of our cadres are unable to respond flexibly to international events and are insufficiently well prepared to conduct a well argued dialogue with the people. It is necessary to bear in mind that, in exposing the inconsistencies in the bourgeois falsifications of our reality, our propaganda must be based on a vivid and convincing manifestation of the historic advantages of socialism and the Soviet way of life.

The contemporary ideological struggle is especially distinguished by the desire of our class enemies, the various bourgeois nationalist centers abroad, and the Zionist and clerical centers, to actively exploit for political speculation and anti-Soviet purposes the recurrences of bourgeois, petty bourgeois, and private ownership mentality and the remnants of nationalist and religious feelings. Radio propaganda against our republic is being stepped up and selective conditioning of various categories of the population takes place.

We are obliged to do everything to protect our people from the stupefying effect of flase, hostile propaganda. In improving the system of political, including atheistic, education the party committees and scientific institutions must give greater attention to the elaboration of considered measures to counteract ideological subversion from abroad and make more active use of the public opinion of labor collectives. An important position must be assigned to the introduction of new rituals and to their improvement.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that THE PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE is the most important direction of ideological work.

After all, it is in the firm patriotic and internationalist foundations that the synthesiz the loftiest qualities of Soviet man -- hid ideological conviction, his devotion to the cause of communism and the friendship between peoples, and his constant readiness to consolidate the might of our socialist state.

And it is no accident that this question, just like the tasks of implementing THE LENINIST NATIONALITIES POLICY, were the subject of so much attention in the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials. While standing firmly on positions of adherence to party principles and implacability toward any manifestations of national restrictions or national nihilism, it is at the same time necessary to manifest the most subtle delicacy when dealing with the national feelings and the dignity of people of all nationalities.

International education must be conducted widely and persistently in organic unity with patriotic education, so as to cultivate a lofty feeling of belonging to our united socialist motherland.

Tasks on Further Improving the Leadership of Ideological Education Work and the Selection, Posting, and Education of Ideological Cadres

It is well known that after the correct line has been elaborated and the tasks have been set, success is determined by the organization of affairs and the ability to implement what has been planned. This fully applies to the implementation of the program, elaborated by the party, to setp up the communist education.

On what should we concentrate our efforts here?

FIRST to improve the style and methods of ideological work and the leadership of this most important sector of party activity, and mainly to step the organization of execution and the monitoring of implementation of decisions that have been taken. Recently the party committees have been devoting considerably more attention to questions of ideology. It has already been noted that many organizations have accumulated interesting and instructive experience.

And yet, the work that is being done often suffers from a shortage of specificity, businesslike approach, purposefulness, assertiveness, and a considered, long-term comprehensive approach. These are the main shortcomings to which attention was drawn during the analysis of the state of affairs of party-organizational and ideological work by oblast party organizations, which takes place annually, as well as during the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussion of the work by Chernigov, Crimean, Ternopol, Kharkov, Vinnitsa, and other oblasts, the Dnepropetrovsk, Chernovitsy, and Khmelnitskiy party Gorkoms, and a number of ministries and departments especially the Ukrainian SSR Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, of Education, and of Culture, and the State Committees for Vocational and Technical Education, for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and for Cinematography.

The weak point is that many decisions are taken by party committees and other organs without a detailed study of the problem or a comprehensive consideration of economic, social, psychological, and cadres factors. General phrases often take the place of the setting of specific tasks. An analysis of resolutions adopted since the 26th CPSU Congress by, for example, the Chernigov CPSU Obkom, showed that only a quarter of them are more or less specific with their implementation capable of being verified.

The lack of due monitoring and accountability for the implementation of decisions that have been taken is an entrenched shortcoming, and this often results in the adoption of more and more new resolutions on one and the same question, without the state of affairs changing.

After the congress, for example, the Makeyevka party Gorkom examined ideological questions at two plenums, twice at meetings of the city party organization aktiv, and repeatedly at bureau sessions. Nevertheless, the shortcomings in educational work are being eliminated only slowly, and labor discipline remains slack in many of the city's enterprises. Another example. Sumy Oblast's Trostyanetskiy Raykom discussed education questions on four occasions in the last 2 years at plenums and aktiv meetings and repeatedly at bureau sessions, noting essentially the same shortcomings on each occasion.

It is necessary to declare a real war, moral terrorism if you like, against this paper- shuffling bureaucratic style which is alien to party work. It is finally necessary to focus attention, in actual deeds and not just in words, on the organization of work and on the study and introduction of the best forms and methods.

Our guideline here must be LENIN'S INSTUCTION: "MORE AND MORE SPECIFICITY IN STUDYING LOCAL EXPERIENCE, DETAILS, SMALL POINTS, PRACTICE, PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND DEEP DELVING INTO REAL LIFE...ANALYSIS OF WHERE, TO WHOM, AND WHY (BY WHAT MEANS) IT BECOMES POSSIBLE...TO SUCCESSFULLY ACHIEVE A REAL, ALBEIT SMALL, IMPROVEMENT."

IN THE SECOND PLACE, the cadres, "All party committees --" the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution reads, "be they republican, kray, oblast, district, city, or rayon -- must have specially-trained cadres capable of skillfully organizing ideological work with the various population groups and being answerable for it."

Exceptionally high demands are now made of cadres on the ideological front. They must be authoritative and competent people, possessing broad erudition and good organizational abilities, and must be principled, determined, persistent, efficient, attentive, and capable of working with people. The leaders of various sectors on our ideological front must possess a broad state approach, an acute feeling for what is new; they must embody high professional, political, and moral standards, and must be able to critically evaluate their work.

The republican party organizations have at their disposal a good cadres potential. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms employ experienced ideological staffers. The education workwith the people is conducted by a large detachment of propagandists, lecturers, speakers, political information workers and agitators who number over 2 million. Among them are major scientists, eminent cultural figures, teachers, specialists from all sectors of the national economy, and production fontrankers. They are doing a necessary job of work. And the people are grateful to them for it.

At the same time, the new tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum require additional measures to improve the selection and education of ideological cadres and enhance their qualifications. For example, what has been shown by an analysis of the makeup of party gorkom and raykom secretaries who deal with ideological questions, in other words, the workers on whom the standard of local ideological work depends to a large extent? They have all completed their higher education, over half of them in party-political studies. And the practical experience of most of them is not bad. Nevertheless, some comrades are unable to analyze the situation and draw the correct evaluations and conclusions. There are also some who fail to keep abreast of real life. Others are dominated by stereotype and the force of inertia ("this is how it was done before"). They are slow in reacting to situations and at times manifest timidity when encountering the complex situations arising in life.

Especially intolerable in political education work are verbiage, formalism and the evaluation of work according to the quantity of measures that have been implemented rather than by the actual influence they have exerted on the improvement of the state of affairs.

Considerable harm is being inflicted by the unjustified turnover of ideological cadres in many oblasts, as well as by their excessive overloading.

Bearing in mind that the cadres have to play a key role in improving the quality of ideological work, the Ukrainian communist Party Central Committee is planning to implement a number of practical measures to establish a reserve, improve the qualifications of ideological cadres, and improve the availability of information to them.

During the preparations for the forthcoming report and election meetings and party conferences it is necessary to carefully examine the makeup of workers who are entrusted with ideological education work, starting with deputy secretaries of primary party organizations. It is important to determine clearly which sectors have to be strengthened and which ones need help. This also applies to other categories of ideological workers -- cultural and education institutions, mass news media, and the systems of national education, physical culture and sports.

THIRD. It is necessary to step up the coordination of action of all organizations and institutions involved in people's education. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS, SPECIFIC MEASURES IN THIS DIRECTION HAVE TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE SOVIET, TRADE UNION, AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS, THE CREATIVE UNIONS, AND THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES. Furthermore, it is necessary to proceed from the CPSU Central Committee Plenum instructions that the formation of the consciousness and communists and all citizens of our socialist society is not a matter only for professional ideologists, progagandists and workers in the mass news media. THIS IS A MATTER FOR THE ENTIRE PARTY. Everyone must draw practical conclusions from this -- the Secretariat, the Central Committee Sections, and the local party committees.

Special attention must be given to a serious IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG YOUTH. Today youth comprises the most educated and the best informed generation in the history of our society. At the same time we must not ignore the fact that today's young people have not undergone the trials of a class struggle. Some young people display political naivete, parasitism, and a consumerist approach, and have other moral flaws. This obliges us to continue TO STEP UP THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, THEIR IDEOLOGICAL MORAL, AND LABOR TEMPERING, AND TO ENHANCE THEIR POLITICAL VIGILANCE. It is important for this work to be conducted in close unity with the patriotic and internationalist education of young people, their studies and their preparation for military service.

While educating young people in the spirit of the struggle for peace and respect for all peoples, it is necessary to be more active in cultivating among them an actively implacable attitude toward the class enemy. Today is not the time, and the situtation is not such as to let us forget the class tempering of our people. For this purpose it is necessary to make the fullest use of preparations for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 40th anniversary of Soviet Ukraine's liberation from the German fascist occupiers. The most authoritative and best trained communists, experienced lecturers and propaganda workers -- those who are capable of fascinating young people both by words and by deeds -- must be more broadly involved in educational work among youth.

A crucial role in the education of youth has to be played by the Komsomol. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has recognized that it is necessary to implement a number of supplementary measures to improve the work of Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations. This has been reflected in our plenum documents.

The implementation of the tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum means great responsibility for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sections and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

They are obliged to analyze deeply and systematically the processes that are occurring and the local conditions and situations, to submit in good time the necessary proposals and substantiated recommendations, and to organize properly the practical implementation of party directives.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sections must improve their businesslike relations with the corresponding organizations and institutions and must strive determinedly to improve their work style and cut short any attempts to pass on to party institutions to tackling of questions which must be dealt with by state and other organs.

More intensive attention by Central Committee sections -- and by the ideological and party organizational work sections in the first place -- must be given to improving the existing system of propaganda and agitation. It is necessary to specify the role and position of each structural subdivision so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of work and cut out those elements which do not work at full capacity. It is also important to improve the interaction between mass news organs and oral propaganda and political agitation. The main thing is that they supplement one another, offer the people new and interesting information, and vary the forms in which this information is offered.

In conclusion V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

We must all be clearly aware that the implementation of the crucial tasks set by the party in the sphere of the communist education of working people will require great efforts by the party organizations, all our cadres, and all communists. The sucess in this work will be determined by high standards of responsibility, initiative, and each worker's creative attitude toward the fulfillment of this duty.

THE STIPULATIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE JUNE (1983) PLENUM ARE CLEAR GUIDELINES FOR THE RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF ALL IDEOLOGICAL WORK, FOR MAKING IT MORE SPECIFIC, MORE BUSINESSLIKE, AND MORE ASSERTIVE IN SPIRIT, AND FOR CONSOLIDATING ITS LINKS WITH LIFE. AND WE ARE OBLIGED TO CONSIDER ALL THIS WELL AND IMPLEMENT THE TASKS THAT HAVE BEEN SET.

The CPSU -- guiding and leading force of the first socialist state in the world -- IS APPROACHING ITS GLORIOUS 80-YEAR JUBILEE. A heroic path of struggle and victories, unparalleled in history, has been covered by our glorious party. This path was first taken by a small handful of revolutionaries inspired by Lenin's genius. Today it is followed by the multimillion-strong army of communists, having become the most influential political force of our times.

Our party's glorious path runs through the crucible of three revolutions, the trials of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, and the years of creative construction. Our party's experience is of worldwide-historic significance, and this should not be forgotten either by our class enemies or by the fainthearted and the opportunists of all hues.

THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS ALWAYS BEEN, IS, AND WILL BE A LOYAL SUPPORTER OF OUR PARTY'S LENINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ALLOW ME TO EXPRESS MY FIRM CONFIDENCE THAT THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNISTS WILL PROVE EQUAL TO THE NEW TASKS SET BY THE PARTY AND WILL DO EVERYTHING FOR THEIR PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION.

Shcherbitskiy Closing Speech

PM211335 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 1

["Closing Speech by Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 29 June 1983" -- PRAVDA UKRAINY Headline -- passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] I think that all comrades will agree that the plenum has seen a businesslike and principled discussion of party-minded exactingness on one of the fundamental questions of party work.

ALL THE COMRADES WHO HAVE SPOKEN HERE, FULLY APPROVING THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE JUNE (1983) PLENUM DICISIONS AND THE PROGRAM STIUPLATIONS AND PRACTICAL TASKS CONTAINED IN THE SPEECH BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HAVE NOTED THEIR EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PARTY'S ACTIVITY AND THE ACTIVITY OF ALL ITS ORGANIZATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS.

In their speeches and during the work on the draft measures which was directed by party obkoms, those participating in the plenum voiced a number of justified critical remarks and specific proposals which will be carefully examined by the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, and the appropriate republic organizations.

B. L. Stukalin gave useful advice in his speech at our plenum. Without doubt it will also be taken into account in our practical work to implement the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions.

Obkom plenums will be held over the next few days, and they will be followed by party gorkom and raykom plenums or aktiv meetings. The tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum will be discussed at meetings of all primary party organizations. Members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission, and our entire aktiv will participate in them.

It is important to give this work a businesslike character -- specific action plans must be drawn up everywhere and their implementation must be undertaken immediately.

We must always remember, comrades, that the present-day international situation requires not only an improvement in ideological work but also a substantial raising of our people's political vigilance.

It is well known that a meeting of leading party and state figures from seven socialist community countries took place 28 June in Moscow. The participants in the meeting, having analyzed the situation that has emerged in Europe and the whole world, expressed on behalf of their socialist states concern at the continuing exacerbation of tension, the further destabilization of interstate relations, and the growing threat of a nuclear war with all its catastrophic consequences.

The joint statement that was adopted gave a firm and well-argued response to the bellicose statements from the Williamsburg conference of the "seven" leading imperialist states and the NATO Council's Paris session and convincingly demonstrated yet again before the whole world the constructive position of the fraternal socialist countries and their desire to avert the threat of a thermonuclear war. The participants in the meeting declared that they will under no circumstances allow anyone to acquire military superiority over them.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee members and all participants in the plenum are already familair with this important document and approve it unconditionally, totally, and fully.

This is evidenced also by today's speeches.

There is no doubt that THE JOINT STATEMENT WAS WELCOMED WITH INTEREST AND APPROVAL BY ALL OUR PEOPLE AND BY THE ENTIRE PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC IN THE WORLD.

In this connection it is necessary to make corresponding additions to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee draft plenum resolution and supplement our measures.

The preparation and discussion of ideological work questions, V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say, and the analysis of the state of other affairs in the republic give us all grounds to be able to say that, in order to achieve success, IT IS NECESSARY:

FIRST, to possess a thorough knowledge of the matter at hand. Unfortunately, we still come across cases when individual, even leading, workers have no thorough knowledge of the questions with which they are entrusted to deal and, as people say, only skim the surface.

Some workers do not know how to apply the laws, regulations, and instructions falling with their sphere of competence, and this generates confusion and bureaucratic delays. This matter must be tackled seriously, some people must be properly taken to task, and some even replaced.

SECOND, what is required everywhere is high responsibility on the part of each and every person for the entrusted task and effective and strict control over the implementation of decisions that have been taken. This kind of approach has still not been instituted in all sectors.

The preceding Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, for example, discussed questions pertaining to scientific and technical progress. Two months have passed since then. A relatively brief period, but quite sufficient to organize the work properly.

And what has inspection revealed?

Much has already been done to implement the decision that was adopted. At the same time, it was also revealed that the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Highway Construction and Maintenance, and Motor Transport have so far not even set any specific tasks stemming from the plenum decisions. Some ministries have not elaborated practical measures to enable their subordinate enterprises to be helped by their own sectorial scientific research institutes. Some party obkoms have also been slow in organizing the implementation of plenum resolutions. The appropriate conclusions have to be drawn from this.

AND THIRD, about discipline. This subject has been discussed repeatedly. Unfortunately, however, some leaders still give clearly insufficient attention to the questions of strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline in practice. There was talk about this at the plenum. Technological discipline must also be strengthened. It is necessary to enhance the level and sharpness of reactions to instances of slipshod work, misrepresentation, and a criminally negligent attitude toward the matter at hand.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion: We are at the end of the first half of 1983 and the first half of the 5-year plan. We must analyze the state of affairs everywhere comprehensively and self-critically, examine the results of work done in good time, and determine clearly for each sector, each oblast, each city and rayon, and each enterprise and farm what specifically has to be done in order to make good the omissions and ensure the fulfillment of the far from easy tasks of the 5-year plan.

THE MAIN THING, AS V.I. LENIN TAUGHT, IS NOT TO DISSIPATE OUR EFFORTS BUT TO IMPLEMENT THE SET TASKS PERSISTENTLY, NOT FORGETTING WHAT HAS BEEN STARTED BUT COMPLETING IT. This is the guarantee of success.

CROP HARVESTING, HANDLING TASKS DISCUSSED

PM172217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Everything That Has Been Grown Must Be Harvested and Preserved"]

[Excerpt] Rural workers have everything necessary to grow a good harvest, gather all of it in, block all channels leading to losses, and ensure tht the produce is stored safely. It is necessary to critically analyze time and again how each farms' production and technical potential is being utilized. This potential makes it feasible everywhere to thresh grain in 10-12 working days and to deliver the harvest swiftly to the elevators. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received considerable quantities of tractors and combines, mowers and loading equipment, and transport facilities this year. As in the past, sponsors from city enterprises are coming to lend a hand. And teams and links operating on the contract method contribute to the better utilization of the potential.

Crops are being harvested on time and stored safety everywhere where harvest plans have been thought through and material and technical as well as organizational provisions for their implementation have been checked and rechecked. This is doubly important now. The area under spring crops has increased because of resowing. These crops often ripen simultaneously. In order to avoid leaving them standing too long, which leads to grain losses, it is necessary to be able to act very promptly and flexibily. On a number of farms in the Kuban and in other zones where the areas under such early crops as, say, barley have increased, integrated harvest and transport are proving particularly effective. This makes it possible to thresh grain within the optimum deadlines. The task of the farms' agronomic service is to choose the best harvesting method in each specific case.

Special attention must be paid to feed. The grasses have matured earlier than usual this year. Consequently the volumes of cut and stacked grasses should be bigger. However, some rural leaders display complacency, citing as justification higher hay and silage procurement percentages in comparison with the results obtained by the same date last year. Complacency is fraught with serious losses. These are occuring on some farms -- for instance, in the Tatar ASSR and Vologda and Kirov Oblasts, through grass being left to stand too long or rotting in windrows. Now when rayon after rayon is starting to harvest, it is necessary to maintain a high work pace also in the meadows, avoid diverting feed harvesting teams and links to other work, and skillfully augment feed reserves from arable farming byproducts, straw, chaff and haulm.

This year's harvest is qualitatively different from previous harvests in many respects. The new management organs of the agro-industrial complex have started work. The economic measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have come into force with full effect. The achievement of high end results in arable farming depends on the coordinated actions of the partners. Farmers are experiencing difficulties in the technical servicing of units, with spare parts for these units, and in handing over produce. This leads to losses, especially as regards vegetables. Often quality is impaired. Local soviets and agro-industtial associations must resolutely combat departmentalism. The State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Procurement, Food Industry, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and Trade Ministries, and the Tsentrosoyuz must consistently improve the provision of services for farms and storage, processing, and marketing facilities. On the spot reception of produce from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population must be expanded. And industrial enterprise collectives have a duty to fulfill the countryside's orders on time.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM211042 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jul 83 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by animal specialist M. Glinka: "Preparing Feed in Any Weather"]

[Excerpts] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 11 June perennial and sown grasses had been cut for the first time for hay and haylage over an area of 34.8 million hectares. Although the rates of mowing increased slightly in the week under review, they are still lower than a year ago (6,959,999 and 7,539,000 hectares, respectively). The country's farms have procured 34.3 million tons of hay, 39.7 million tons of haylage, 6.9 million tons of silage, and 3.4 million tons of artificially dehydrated green feed.

The haymaking has entered the decisive phase in the central, northwestern, and northern regions of the European part of the country.

Here nature is being particularly uncooperative with the feed procurement workers and complicating the harvesting of grasses with frequent spells of bad weather. But workers on the leading farms counter with a high degree of skill, shock work and -- most important -- flexible techniques to the whims of the weather. Rain in the haymaking period is a common phenomenon in these areas. People must not seek justification in this for their own laggardness, but must use different techniques and utilize machinery intensively in order to carry out the procurement of all types of grass at a high rate in these conditions.

All methods which make it possible to procure grass feeds at a high rate in specific conditions are good. Those leaders who demand the use of one particular method which they happen to like -- for instance, the procurement of hay alone -- are wrong. The technique for procuring grasses is determined by the weather and economic possibilities. Thus kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kalinin Oblast, which have launched a competition to harvest the grasses within 20 days, have saved much by making extensive use of silage-making -- this technique, as is well known, is less dependent on the weather. Every week they lay in some 200,000-300,000 tons of silage, making a total of 1,384,000 tons since the start of procurement. Much silage from grasses has also been laid down in Yaroslavl and Kirov Oblasts.

Bryansk Oblast farmers this year began haymaking considerably earlier than usual and managed to cope with the main work before the rainy "season." By 27 June they had already cut the grasses on over 76 percent of the area, by 4 July on over 91 percent, and by 11 July they had practically finished this work. The result of this intensive labor is that, starting from the first cut, the hay procurement plan has been 91 percent fulfilled and the haylage plan 33 percent fulfilled. And 82 percent of the hay is assigned to the first and second grades, while there is no ungraded feed at all. In Vladimir and Kaluga Oblasts weather conditions dictated different tactics. There they concentrated their forces on laying haylage, fulfilling the target by 77 and 80 percent (22 and 50 percent of the hay has been laid in, respectively).

In the Belorussian SSR, too, the first cut has been completed on most farms and the hay procurement plan has been 93 percent fulfilled. Mogilev, Gomel, Brest and Minsk Oblasts have completed the plan for laying in haylage. Vitebsk Oblast is in the lead as regards the quantity of feed per standard head of livestock.

Lithuania's kolkhozes and sovkhozes stand out among the farms of the Baltic republics.

As early as the first 5 days of July, they had largely processed the harvest of the first cut of grass and fulfilled the plan for stockpiling hay and haylage, and they are now harvesting the aftermath and the annual grasses. Here they have decided to maintain feed procurement units even when the grain harvest starts in order to make full use of all sources for replenishing forage stocks.

The other day the Estonian SSR Agro-industrial Association analyzed progress in feed procurement in the republic. It turned out that, behind the quite good overall indicators there lies a considerable lack of coordination in organizing operations. A number of farms were late starting the haymaking and are carrying it out at a low rate. Concrete measures have been adopted to eliminate the shortcomings revealed. Certain positive shifts have been observed, but the main aim -- to complete the first cut and fulfill annual plans for procuring feed from grasses in the week under review -- has not been achieved. In the republic as a whole, the first cut has taken place over only 70 percent of the area. The hay stockpiling target has been 80 percent fulfilled and the haylage target 89 percent. Grasses have not been harvested from one-fifth of the area of the first cut on Latvian farms. The republic has procured nine-tenths of the planned quantity of hay and haylage. Chemical preservation of grasses is being used on an increasing scale: this method has been used in procuring more than 220,000 tons of feed. All the same, the rate of haymaking must be increased. The situation in the RSFSR's meadows is uneven. In Tula Oblast grasses have been cut for hay and haylage over 88 percent of the area, in Kaluga, Moscow and Ryazan Oblasts the figure is 72-89 percent, yet in Kostroma, Novgorod and Yaroslavl Oblasts it is only 39-41 percent and in Kirov Oblast only 18 percent. The editorial office is receiving many warnings of instances of a flagrant violation of feed procurement techniques. Thus on a number of arms in Vladimir Oblast, undried grasses have been placed in storage piles. On Vologda Oblast's Mayskiy Sovkhoz, matter with a moisture content of 30-35 percent is heaped in the trenches in the guise of hay, while on the Yaroslav Druzhba Training Farm the moisture content is 70-80 percent. Naturally, good feed will not be obtained here. On many farms in Mogilev and Grodno Oblasts haylage towers stand empty and feed is being laid down in poorly adapted capacities. Poor use is made of progressive feed procurement methods in the Chuvash ASSR. Of course, the weather is a major factor and prolonged rain can seriously complicate work in the meadows. But the frontrunners' experience confirms that feed procurement can and must take place in any weather.

STAFF DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE SUPPLY DELAYS

PM211505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by A. Popov: "Technical Backup For the Harvest; From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] The harvest front is expanding across the country's fields with every passing day. The arable farmers' most important concern now is to bring in the harvest in an organized manner, without losses, and to fulfill honorably the plans for grain sales to the state. The success of this matter depends on many factors, and primarily on the technical readiness of machinery and its highly efficient use in the fields. Here, too, coordinated and prompt deliveries of equipment, spare parts, fuel and lubricants and other materials to the countryside are particularly important. This was thoroughly discussed at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture held in Moscow 18 July.

"Industrial enterprises have recently been coping more successfully with the countryside's orders and are, as a whole, fulfilling the deliveries plane," L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika], said, opening the conference.

"However, a number of plants are failing to supply a large proportion of the harvesting, irrigation, soil tilling and other agricultural machines, tractors and individual components in short supply."

The session cited the following fact: according to operational figures, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building fulfilled the 6-month plan for the production of spare parts for agricultural machinery by 104 percent, and for tractors by 102 percent. At the same time the Tula Combine Plant Production Association fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year for the delivery of pulleys by only 73 percent and for the delivery of disks by 75 percent. The Beloretsk Tractor Leaf-spring and Coil-spring Plant has been responsible for a shortfall of one-third of the set quantity of spring-loaded seals, and the Tambov Ballbearing Plant and the Bortsy Revolyutsii Sibzavod have allowed a considerable lag. A tense situation has taken shape with regard to the supply of industrial rubber and asbestos articles to agriculture. It is mainly a case of V-belts and gaskets [karkasnyye salniki] for grain-harvesting combines and reapers. The delivery of these items is being disrupted by the Barnaul Industrial Rubber Articles Plant, the Yaroslavl Yaroslavrezinotekhnika Production Association, and the Saransk Rezinotekhnika Plant of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

The coordination of the entire harvesting process depends on the efficient operation of motor transport and its technical readiness. Some trucks are not taking part in the harvest because of the lack of spare parts. Meanwhile, the Minchurinskiy Motordetal Production Association of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry is failing to give satisfaction in supplying piston rings of the first and second repair sizes for ZIL-130 truck engines. The GAZ Production Association is in arrears to the countryside to the tune of one-third of the plan for side rails for the GAZ-53 trucks. The speeches delivered by K.I. Suslov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika; and V.G. Garashchuk, S.N. Bodyl, and I.N. Yagnyuk, representatives of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Kazakh Goskomselkhoztekhnikas; and others noted that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are poorly provided with petroleum products. Responsibility for shipping these products rests with the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

Grave complaints were lodged against individual enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Railways. The timely delivery of agricultural machinery and spare parts for it and other output for agriculture is being held up because of the incomplete and dilatory shipment of cars for dispatching finished output. Thus, in June the Kharkov Tractor Plant failed to receive 303 cars earmarked by the plan, while the Altay Tractor Plant failed to receive 230. The agricultural machine-building plant (Belaya Tserkov) has about 1,000 mowers in its storehouses and their shipment is being delayed because the Southwestern Railroad has failed to supply 102 cars.

Mass feed procurement is continuing on the country's farms. The session noted that a number of plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have failed to fulfill the 6-month plan for the delivery of individual spare parts for the countryside. They include the Lyubertsy Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo Production Association, the Comselmash Production Association, the Aktyubinskselmash Plant, and others.

E.S. Mirakov, V.I. Chernov, I.I. Vasilyev, and M.P. Parfenov, USSR deputy ministers of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Automotive Industry, and the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, respectively, and other leaders assured the staff that they would take steps to eliminate the lag and to fulfill promptly the plans for deliveries of material and technical resources to the countryside. Taking part in the staff session were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

ATOMIC POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

LD182214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The introduction of the flow [potochnyy] method of building atomic power stations has begun in our country. The chief engineer for construction of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Aleksey Ivanovich Yabushkin, talks about this.

Since the beginning of the five-year plan, teams of power engineers have been devoting special attention to the construction of atomic power stations. As is known, a number of large, modern atomic power stations [AES], each with a unit power of 4-6 million KW, are due to be built in the European part of the Soviet Union. This is a rather complex task: in level of technology, AES are many times higher than the thermal power stations which we were building [words indistinct].

In order to accelerate input power to AES, power engineers are now introducing the flow method of building atomic power stations and raising the level of their industrialization by transferring many jobs to power-construction combines and machine-building works, i.e. ready-made equipment and building blocks, which only have to be set up on site, are being sent direct to the construction area.

The Zaporozhye and Balakovo atomic power stations may serve as an example of such a flow construction method and of good labor organization. The construction of a number of basic installations at these stations is proceeding twice as quickly in the country now than at previous AES. This is being attained also because automated robot-control systems, assisted by computers, have been introduced at these sites. The brigade contract method has also been widely introduced.

Builders are due to bring the first power-generating unit at the Zaporozhye AES into operation this year, and the one at Balakovo AES next year. These are the first (?serial) stations to be built according to a unified project, and despite the fact that these are the first, already today the waste of labor at the construction of the Zaporozhye and Balakovo AES is considerably lower than at stations which have already been built.

Now, new technology is being developed for the construction of the stations, as well as advanced methods of labor, new mechanisms, new technology, equipment; all this will enable subsequent units at atomic power stations to be built much more quickly, of high quality, and using fewer workers and less material consumption.

PROFESSOR ON USE OF LASERS IN FUSION RESEARCH

LD191956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Summary] Professor Vladimir Borisovich (Rozonov) talks about the use of lasers in the thermonuclear fusion process. This entails first creating a suitable laser, then a target, i.e. a cluster of fuel to be "ignited" by the laser, then a reactor chamber for this process to take place and be converted into electricity. The reactor chamber is a cylindrical vessel about five meters in diameter and with a wall thickness of about one meter. The "target" is a small ball of a few millimeters' diameter, a glass ball, with a wall thickness a hundredth of its diameter, containing deuterium-tritium. All this has been done, including in the USSR.

However, as for the laser, this a problem on which a laboratory of FIAN [P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences] headed by Nikolay Gennadiyevich Basov, is working. "There are about 102 concepts of how such a laser could be built. It has to be a big laser, having about 1 million joules of energy. A million joules is not a lot in the normal course of events, but since these joules have to be fired in one 0.000000001th of a second, it turns out that this device is very complex and a considerable project. Much has been done here, and we now have the biggest laser in the Soviet Union, named "Delfin". This is a laser, the energy of which is 10,000 joules, i.e. The power is about one-hundredth of what is needed. Research lasers, like the "Delfin", are composed of comparatively small pieces which have been tested in the laboratory with splendid results. The big lasers will be built of comparatively large units which are now being made unobtrusively [po-tikhonku] in various places. In any case, there are now several lasers being built in the world which will have a tenth of the full scale, i.e. lasers of 100 kilojoules.

I have hardly said anything about the physical experiment, which is also a very important part, if not the main part, of the efforts we are now making in the institute. The experiment is intended to give us the answer to the question: to what extent our one-hundredth-scale model of the natural phenomenon reproduces the same full-scale properties. And this is, of course, a very complex phenomenon, since it takes place sometimes on a scale of a tenth of a millimeter and in one-0.00000001th of a second, and to see what is happening there and how is extremely important, just as it is to convince ourselves that it is going as we wish and not in some other way; all this is a very important task. Much has to be done here.

One of the very important characteristics of the process is the compression of matter--thermonuclear compression. In order for it to burn well, it must first be compressed. The order of compression which we can achieve in the world is water at one gram, air 0.601 grams and led at 10 grams per cubic centimeter -- such is the scale of densities. But in order for thermonuclear fuel to burn, we must go on to a range which exists only within stars: 100 grams, perhaps even more. What is striking is that currently densities of thermonuclear fuel of 10 to 30 grams have been achieved in laboratories. We obtained 10 grams in FIAN for this compression of such matter: it doesn't exist, so to speak, in normal circumstances, [words indistinct] physical achievement.

Thus, in conclusion, I would like to say that we really are engaged in a technology of the future, in a certain sense, and we hope that our work will serve as the basis for the power engineering which will actually exist at the beginning of the next century."